The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,479—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12; Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.................. As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. A. Magenis, on MONDAY, the 7th April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseill	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL 30th INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 376	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port S[illegible]	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 139	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

ARRIVAL OF NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!

LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.

NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	21st do.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	H. D. Shallard	5th May
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th April 1879.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2268	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property situate at Mody Khana Street, in the Fort.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of April instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Morarbhoy Vijbhoocandass, and on account and the risk of Mansookram Heemukram, the receiver of the Estate and effects of the late Runsord Meghjee, deceased, Ruttonvow, widow, and Meghjee Premjee, Executrix and Executor of the last will and testament of the said Runsord, Meghjee, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements, dwelling-house and stable standing thereon, now or lately known by the name of Jamshedjee Bhajeowalla's, situate, lying and being on the west side of Mody Khana Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 409 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under No. 708, and 709 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 58 and now under No. 59, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Mody Khana Street, aforesaid, on or towards the west by the house and premises belonging to Jeewandass Bhowanee, on or towards the North by a piece of ground and stable belonging to Dayal Succaram, and on or towards the south by a public road called Dewjee Sangjee lane, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jumnadass Khooshaldass, deceased, and are now in the occupation of Mathooradas Lowjee and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Solicitors for the said mortgagee and to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 5th April 1879.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Gold & Silver ornaments, at No. 140 New Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst, at 2 o'clock p. m, at the above mentioned place (by order of Messrs. Poma Taza & Co. the Mortgagees) and on account and at the risk of undermentioned mortgagors.

On account of Khojee Ebram Ramjee.
No. 1, to 12, 12, lots Gold ornaments weighing about 80 Tolas.
No. 13, 2 Pairs silver Kurras weighing about 258 Tollas.
on account of Toolsedays Davejee.
No. 14, to 17, 4, lots Gold ornaments weighing about 12 Tolas.
on account of Purboo Nanabhoy Gunput.
No. 18, to 19, 2, lots Gold ornaments weighing about 48 Tolas.
No. 20 to 26, 7, lots silver ware weighing about 525 Tolas.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated and silver ware, oil paintings, &c., &c., at No 56, Hornby Row.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th April at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, 56, Hornby Row, the household furniture, &c., of W. B. Fellows, Esquire, proceeding to England. The same consists of rich plated and silver ware and the blackwood carved furniture, such as tables, chairs, sideboard, chiffoniers, wardrobe presses, sofas, couches, chest of Drawers, camp cots, teapoy, towel horse, lamps, pictures, oilpaintings, carpets, &c., &c.

Also a perfectly new double cased gold watch by McCabe. One elegant cased Photo Album.

The editorial desk of the late Mr. John Connon.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF HORNS.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 pm. at the Jacaria Musjid 2nd Don Tar Street, in the Godown of Ebram Joseph, and his order and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Khoja Mahomed Coorjee.

26 cwt. Buffallo Horns 1720 pieces average, 65 pieces in cwt.

Deposit 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of Japanese laquered goods in great varieties and in various designs of curiosity and few articles of old bronzes &c, &c, &c, will be knocked down to the highest bidder at their sale room on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, sale to commence at 1 p m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1879.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X, of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

C. W. L. JACKSON........................ Official Liquidator

THE time for RECEIVING TENDERS by the Official Liquidator for LETTING the MILL PREMISES of the above Company has been EXTENDED to the 10th day of April 1879.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Official Liquidator

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.,
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE to OFFICERS of the ARMY, MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICES of India, MERCHANTS, CLUBS, and the Public generally.

Messrs. JAMES MADDEN & Co. are prepared to Grant Drafts on their London Agents, or to Purchase Demand Bank Drafts at the very best rates of exchange, *without any Commission.*

REMITTANCES in full *must* accompany instructions.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept.

J. M. & Co. have the pleasure to inform the public generally that they are prepared to forward *prepaid* Parcels, Packages, Baggage, &c., at the following *reduced rates* of *Freight* (valuables and Jewellery excepted):—

From Bombay to Liverpool, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two* per cubic foot.

From Bombay to London, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two Annas Eight* per cubic foot.

Declaration of contents and value must accompany Packages.

Heavy Baggage of over one ton, charged at Cargo rates.

J. M. & Co. engage Passages, *without charge*, by any line of Steamers leaving Bombay. Baggage received to await arrival.

J. M. & Co. supply Drafts on England at the current rate of the day. Indian Money exchanged for Gold,

Address, for fuller information, to

JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON AGENTS:
Geo. W. WHEATLEY & Co.
AGENTS FOR RIDGEWAY & SONS, Army Agents, London.
MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co., Army Agents, London.
CURTIS'S & SONS..........................Portsmouth.
DICKESON & STEWART.......................London

BANKERS:
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THERE is one element in humanity, which no degree of austerity or self-abnegation can by any possibility eliminate or ignore; it is the hearty affection for spectacular demonstrations, which is co-existent with the natural craving for amusement. Who shall declare that this tendency is evil. Its gratification, under proper restraint, is harmless enough—a necessity of our very being—and it must be an unnatural condition of things that compels its entire banishment from our enjoyments. The most advanced theories of civilisation recognise the possibilities of reform and have left it discretionary with the laity to patronise amusements or not, as their consciences may dictate.

Pure-minded men begin to realise that the quickest way to reform the abuses that have crept into public amusements is for the good and great to patronise them, and *compel* a recognition of their claims on the part of Managers for an elevation of their standard.

I saw, twenty years ago, wherein the great obstacle to a reform lay. I stepped out boldly from my compeers, and inaugurated a plan from which I have never since deviated, namely—*To divest all my Entertainments of every feature of an immoral or objectionable tendency.* The result has invariably been the gratifying effect of seeing my patrons mostly of that quality who form a portion of the very best Classes of Society, including Clergymen and Divines.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 3-30.
THIS EVENING AT 9 SHARP.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AND
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

The Management would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bombay and vicinity that as their stay in Bombay will positively be only for a few nights longer, those intending to pay us a visit previous to our departure had better embrace an early opportunity. The expenses of this great Company being necessarily very heavy, nothing but the most liberal patronage would enable us to protract our stay over a very limited period.

THE GREAT GREGORYS
in new and marvellous
GYMNASTIC FEATS.

REAPPEARANCE OF
THE GREAT TALBOT SHIELDS.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY OF THE SKETCH ENTITLED,
"THE PARSEE'S TRIP TO PARIS;"
OR,
HIS RIDE IN A FRENCH OMNIBUS.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
"THE ARRIVAL OF MR. JENKINS FROM THE MOFUSSIL,"
who will appear in an act of Equestrianism that for novelty and originality has never been excelled.

CLOWN—MR. ROBERT JOHNSON.

We can assure the public of Bombay that it would be a sacrifice on their part if they failed to witness this grand exhibition previous to its departure.

ON EXHIBITION
in the Museum adjoining the Circus,
THE GREAT OURANG-OUTANG FAMILY.
THREE IN NUMBER.
ADMISSION—FOUR ANNAS.
Children free when accompanied by their Parents or Guardians.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY
IS NOW OPEN,
and is available by all those who wish to improve their Rifle practice.

ZENANA BOXES! ZENANA BOXES!

A want long felt has been supplied. No less than six of these boxes are now available and can be arranged for on application at the Box Office.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THE New Screw Steamer ELPIS, 100 A 1, will sail on or about 16th instant, and can take a limited number of First Class Passengers. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL BRICKMAKER (EUROPEAN), to take charge of the Municipal Brick Fields at Panwell.

Candidates for the appointment should apply by letter to the undersigned, enclosing Copies of Testimonials of former employment.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty, Bombay, 4th April 1879.

GOURMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat and Vizagapatam Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Vessels, &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

18-CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS

OF
FULL SIZE,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

JUST LANDED,
A
FRESH SUPPLY
OF
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
Reduced Price for Cash, Re. 1-10.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN AUGUSTUS WOOD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN AUGUSTUS WOOD, late of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, in India, Lieutenant Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding Her Majesty's 14th Regiment Native Infantry, deceased, who died at Poona aforesaid on the 23rd January 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the duplicate Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 29th March 1879 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, both of Bombay, Esquires, are required, on or before SATURDAY, the 10th May 1879, to send to the said Administrators, at the office of Messrs FORBES and COMPANY, in Bombay Green, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said deceased, At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to CHARLES HENRY ANDERSON and LOUISA WOOD, the Executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 5th day of April 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.

HENRY JESSON, ESQ., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY JESSON, late of Compta, Kanara District, Bombay Presidency, in the East Indies, Sub-Conductor in the Public Works Department, deceased, who died at Compta, Kanara District aforesaid, on the 16th day of May 1877, intestate, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits were GRANTED on the 29th March 1879 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before SATURDAY, the 10th May 1879, to send to the said Administrators, at their office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to MARY ELIZABETH JESSON, Widow and Administratrix in England of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 5th day of April 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

ASH'S PATENT CAMDEN CARD SHUFFLER.

BY the use of this simple yet ingenious apparatus Playing Cards can be completely and rapidly shuffled. Any one can use it, and with its use unfairness is impossible.

Cash Rs. 6-12; Credit Rs. 7-8.

Camden and Cavendish Whist Markers, Playing Cards, Treatises on Whist, &c,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER ...per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER ...per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL) „	1 0	POTASH WATER „	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co. „	1 0	LITHIA WATER „	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE „	1 0	VICHY WATER „	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOUNTAINS, DESSERT SETS & CRUET FRAMES.
THE PORTABLE FOUNTAIN AQUARIUM.

(STORER'S PATENT.)

This very Handsome and Ingenious Novelty forms an Elegant Addition to the Drawing-room.

The Square ebonised base is 42 inches in height and 15 inches across; it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with colored cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 12½ inches deep and 14 inches in width; it is composed of very strong Plate Glass, relieved with a gold band on the top edge.

There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain pipe, tastefully hidden by virgin cork, weeds, shells, &c.

The Fountain is perpetual in its action, and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.

Price complete with drapery Rs. 200 Cash.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER—
In richly Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

DESSERT SETS.

Dessert sets in Mahogany lock cases, lined with blue cloth, each set consists of 12 each Knives and Forks with best electro-plated blades.

	Rs.	a.
With beaded metal handle plated	60	0
„ Ornamental „ „	65	0
„ Plain Ivory Handle	75	0
„ Plain Pearl Handle	80	0
„ Carved Ivory Handle	80	0
„ Carved Pearl Handle	100	0
„ Carved Pearl Handle with leaves engraved on blades	120	0

CRUET FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Round, with 6 Bottles, Silver tops, open work at sides, very neat	25	0
Round, 6 richly cut Crystal Bottles, with Silver tops, open work at the sides	35	0
Oval, very elegant richly worked (6 Bottles), with silver tops	40	0
Fluted sides, neatly cut Crystal, rather massive, 6 Bottles, with silver tops	50	0
Oval, elegantly chased on 4 pillars, with 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver top	50	0
Fluted, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles and Silver tops, with Shield on side	50	0
Oval, very elegant, with solid border, richly engraved and enclosure for name, 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver tops	60	0
Oblong, very massive, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles in (small diamonds) Handle on two pillars, rising from the centre	75	0
Round, with 4 Bottles, plain and very neat	12	0
Oval, 4 Bottles with silver tops, open at sides	23	0
Oval, neat open work and 4 Bottles and Silver tops	26	0
Round, richly engraved and 4 neatly cut Bottles and Silver tops	20	0
Round, with 4 Bottles, very richly cut, with Silver tops, neatly engraved	30	0
Square, with 4 Bottles, very neat	35	0
Oval, on 4 Pillars, rich border round the Edges, 4 Bottles and Silver tops	35	0
Four Richly cut glass Bottles and Silver tops, the tray in form of an open basket, handle in centre	45	0
Oval, 5 Bottles, beautifully cut, open work at sides	30	0
Breakfast Frames in great variety from	7 to Rs. 40	

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO Passengers proceeding to Europe.

Great Saving of Cost in the Price of Outfits.

HOAR AND COMPANY'S
Special Ready Money List.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 22,	25	0	Cotton Socks ...doz.	7	14	Leather Purses	3	0
Sleeping Do. ......Rs. 5-12 to	15	14	Warm Merino Socks ...doz.	13	2	„ Wallets	3	8
Overcoats, Warm	35	0	Scotch Lambswool „	18	12	Bank Note Cases	2	10
Ulsters, Warm	47	0	Warm Undervests ...each	5	4	Money Belts	4	4
Cardigan Jackets	7	14	Warm Drawers „	5	4	Sovereign Boxes	2	10
Pyjamas ...each	2	8	Warm Mufflers	1	0	Courier Bags	7	14
Rugs, Long, Whitney	14	0	Warm Gloves	1	10	Carpet Bags	7	14
Mauds, Scotch	22	0	Warm Mitts	1	8	Hide Hand Bags	11	0
Shirts Best Flannel ...each	7	14	Scarfs for Pin	0	14	Bags for Soiled Linen	4	12
Shirts Oxford Cloth „	5	4	Linen Faced Collars	0	10	Best Overland Trunks	24	0
Shirts White or French	4	0	„ „ Cuffs	1	2	Railway Portmanteaus	14	0
Dressing Gowns	8	8	„ „ Fronts	0	14	Bath Sponges	3	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ...doz.	4	6	Overland Chairs	8	6	Sponge Bags	1	8
Lounge Caps ...each	1	12	Rug Straps	2	4	Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	9	4
Felt Hats, all Shapes	7	0	Cloth Brushes	1	2	Marine Soap	0	6
Tweed Hats	4	0	Nail Brushes	0	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
Gauze Merino Banians	3	0	Tooth Brushes	0	9	Tooth Powder	1	0
Hat Guards ...each	0	6	Silk Umbrellas	10	0	Eau de Cologne	0	14
Sun Umbrellas	6	2	Cabin Travelling Baths	35	0	Air Tight Cases	21	0
Air Pillows and Cushions	6	2	Braces	1	6	Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	70	0
Linen Collars, the Best	5	12	Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	57	0	Canvas Shoes	5	12
Hat Cases	8	12	Slippers ...from	3	8			

Our Stock is entirely new and of the best quality. Travellers before supplying their wants would do well to pay our house a visit.

Complete Outfits, and full information for the great American Route, Via China, Japan, and San Francisco.

HOAR AND COMPANY,
3, Rampart Row, } GENERAL OUTFITTERS, The Travellers' Kit House, } Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarussophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE.
SATURDAY, APRIL 19th.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

A HANDSOME PRIZE will be given to the AUTHOR of the best ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM. Competitors must send their compositions under cover, marked "CONUNDRUM," to care of SOUNDY and Co.

The Committee will reject any Conundrums they may consider objectionable.

The Prize will be exhibited in a few days.

F. STOKES, Capt. & Adjt., B. V. R.,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt. B. V. R.,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th April.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st April 1879.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

JUST RECEIVED,
FINEST MUSCATEL RAISINS,
in handsome boxes,
at, each, Cash Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ doz. packs	17 0	10 9
„ „ gilt edged ... pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ doz. packs	20 0	22

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A FRENCH CLASS for NATIVES will shortly commence. Those wishing to join should apply before the 7th April to O. S. PEDRAZA, 23, Rampart Row.

WANTED, a trained MASTER and MISTRESS, or MISTRESS only, for the Ajmere Diocesan School. None but those fully qualified need apply.

WANTED to be Chartered for Cargo to Penang a Ship under 600 Tons, or a Steamer under 400 Tons. Apply to "S. G.," care of Messrs. Furtado and Brother, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay. Brokers will be paid their usual brokerage.

TEMPLE Bar Dinner, Re. 1-8—Mock Turtle Soup, Maccaroni Timbale, Blanquette Chicken, Saddle Mutton, French Beans, Roast Fowl & Tongue, Pigeon Pie, Curry, Salad, Cheese, Orange Jelly and Blanc Mange, Fruit, Coffee.

TO LET, OFFICES Cool and Lofty, facing the sea, near the New High Court. Rent Rs. 150, 80, and 70. Apply to R. KOLAJI and Co., 36, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, BAREILLY CART, with Horse, Harness, &c. Apply to Dr D. MACKIE. Malabar Hotel.

FOR SALE, a NUTMEG-GREY COB, Four years old. Very quiet. Price Rs. 350. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A NEW SHIGRAM and good Australian HORSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, Apply to Captain HILLCOAT, care of Messrs. GRAHAM and Co.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a complete KIT for AMATEURS, a CAMERA with Ross' Quick Acting Portrait Lens, Dark Box Tent, Washing Machine, and other Photographic Apparatus. Apply L. H., H. M.'s Mint.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Waggonette, and a Miniature Brougham, both in good order, and two HORSES, an Australian and an Arab, Apply to L. H., H. M.'s Mint.

FOR SALE, SINGLE-BARRELLED EXPRESS, Rs. 190. Apply to JAIRAM, Cutch Jeweller, Hummum Street.

GOOD OFFICE BROUGHAM and strong, fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.	
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„ 18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„ 30 per doz. Qts.
* HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.	
Geisenheimer	„ 20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24 „
Do.	„ 27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„ 24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 30 „
Ruedesheimer	„ 30 „
Do.	„ 33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„ 35 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38 per doz. Qts.
BEER:—	
Norway Pale Ale	Rs. 18 per case of 3 doz. Qts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 20 per Cask of 4 doz. qts.
Do. Do.	„ 24 „ 8 doz. pts.
* CHAMPAGNE:—	
Eugène Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„ 42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 56 per doz. Qt.
„ „	„ 58 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne.*	Rs. 55 per case of 2 per doz. Qts.
* BRANDY:—	
Fromy and Rogée's *** Cognac	Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.
Bouleatin & Co.'s *	„ 20 „

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Plums, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.
Rs. 13½ per dozen tins.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik Division, a DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATOR. Salary RUPEES (50) FIFTY per mensem. Applications, with copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, NASIK, before the 10th instant.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the ALTAMONT, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Justice R. H. Pinhey, and the former residence of the Hon. L. R. Reid, the Acting Governor of Bombay in 1846. It is a palatial building, commanding the sea view all round and a picturesque land view of the whole Town of Bombay. The accommodation is so magnificent that it is considered royal accommodation and the compound all round is so extensive that one considers himself as if living in a Castle. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of GEORGE LARCOM, Esquire, late Political Resident at Jeenjeera, are requested to notify the same to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Fort.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH COLLINS LAURENCE having been found by INQUISITION held in ENGLAND on the 12th January last of UNSOUND MIND, all persons are warned that his estate will not be LIABLE for any DEBTS contracted by ALEXANDER BURNS on account of the Firm of LAURENCE and BURNS, or otherwise.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Solicitors for the Committee.

Bombay, 3rd April 1879.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.
LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.
CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.
LADIES;
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALCUTTA.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND CO.
BOMBAY.
Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS AND CO.
MADRAS.
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND CO.

THIS Company having contracted with the Makers of the best modes of ELECTRIC LIGHTING and secured the exclusive rights of Mr. JABLOCHKOFF'S PATENT for India, the undersigned is prepared to undertake the lighting up by the Electric Light of Palaces, Public Buildings, Monuments, Towers, Beacons, Lighthouses, Theatres, Workshops, Mills, Presses, Sheds, Docks, Wharves and other places where night work is done and a brilliant light required. Special machines for Steamers and Steam Launches, &c., &c., &c.

For particulars and estimates apply to

F. FISCHER,
General Manager for India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BENTEAK BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 Tons BENTEAK BOARDS. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each size, may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th March 1879.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS A DUTY.

INTENDING ASSURERS
BEFORE DECIDING WHERE THEY WILL INSURE

SHOULD compare the Rates and Terms of the leading Offices.

A comparative Table will be supplied on application to

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, SOLICITORS,
RAMPART ROW,
Bombay Agents of the
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE, of the above COMPANY'S SPINNING MILL at COLABA will be received by the undersigned daily between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. up to the 21st day of April 1879, but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer. The following are the particulars of the property:—

The Mill Premises comprise 7,478 square yards for which the Company pays a rent of Rs. 15,615-1 per annum. The Mill consists of a three-floor Pucca Building, very strong and substantial, one detached Godown 175' by 94', and two smaller Godowns within the enclosure. One Boiler-house containing 4 Root's Patent Boilers, fed by a separate Donkey Engine from three small tanks and from the water from the Surface Condenser, and fitted with Gifford's Injectors. A large and well fitted up Mechanics' shop. One pair of 60 H. P. Corlis Engines by Douglas and Grant; and a Surface Condenser working with a separate Donkey Engine and Centrifugal Pump. The Spinning machinery consists of 19,832 spindles, of which 4,872 are Throstles on 14 Frames, and 14,960 are Mules on 20 Frames, and for which there is the following preparation machinery, viz:—1 Lord's Opener, 1 Crighton's Opener, 1 three Cylinder Cop Bottom Breaker, 1 Oldham Willow, 7 Scutching and Lapping Machines, 60 Carding Engines, 8 Drawing, 8 Slubbing, 9 Intermediate, and 18 Roving Frames, with the full complement of accessories, Office Furniture, &c., &c. Detailed Specifications and Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

J. GORDON,
Liquidator.

No. 39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 21, 1879.

ASHTON & Co.,

TIN AND ZINC WARE MANUFACTURERS, PLUMBERS, AND ARTISTES,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC BY RAIL OR SEA.

IF you require a really strong and well-finished Travelling Box, Air-Tight Uniform Box, Bonnet and Hat Box, Despatch Box, Cash Box, Helmet Case, Baths for Adults and Infants, etc. etc., call at ASHTON & Co. before you purchase elsewhere, as you can depend upon getting a Good Article and 15 per cent. cheaper than other Shops.

Garden Watering Cans and Flower Pots of all sizes and designs in hand and made to order.

Artistic Decorations, Gilding, Bronzing, Laquering. House and Ornamental Painting, and Distempering executed at moderate terms.

We would draw particular attention to our Angular Reflecting Lamps for Railway Platforms and Entrances; also our Hanging Lanterns, Railway Guard Lamps, Signal Lanterns, and all kinds of Street and Gate Lamps and Lanterns, manufactured and supplied at the shortest notice. Our Lamps and Lanterns can be fitted with the Patent Cosmo or other Burner for Kerosine or any other oil as required.

Sewing Machines repaired.

All our Boxes are fitted with the Patent Detective Locks, and the Travelling Boxes and Baths have a Rattan Basket into which they fit, and which they serve as a Foul Linen Basket when not travelling. Extra charge for the wicker cover.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 4TH APRIL 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday advanced from 97⅛ to 97¼, French Rentes from 115⅜ to 115⅝, but Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 73 for Fours and 77½ for Fours-and-a-half.

The Bank of England return for the week ending with Wednesday is slightly less favourable than the preceding, the Reserve showing a decrease of £800,000 and Bullion of £200,000, whilst Discounts show an increase of £600,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 51⅛ to 49 per cent., but even at this the position is exceptionally strong, and in all probability the movements are merely due to the usual quarterly demand.

In the General Produce Markets Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Coffee is quieter at a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and G. O. Native; in Seeds there is a decline of 3d. in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, 6d. in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive, and 9d. per quarter ex-warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm, and Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, the day's sales reaching 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices were unaltered with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. in Broach, Dharwar, and Hingunghaut, and to arrive Reuter quotes Good Fair Omra. with the F. F. clause at 5 1-16d. and Good Broach with the F. G. F. clause at 5 11-16d. per lb., both April-May shipment via Cape, which exhibit no change. Yesterday's New York advices, however, are particularly strong, ready Mid. Uplands having advanced from 10¾ to 11, and June shipment from 11·09 to 11·40 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000
Six days' do. ...	43,000	46,000	46,000	22,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,146,000	......	3,921,000	3,732,000

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 49¼d., an apparent decline of ⅛d., but we learn that private messages already quoted this rate on the previous day, so that there is no fresh change. Shipments for this port are advised by the steamer leaving Southampton yesterday to the extent of £180,000.

EXCHANGE has shown a firmer feeling again to-day, and an advance of 1-16d. has been established in Private Bills and partially 1-16d. in Bank Paper. There has not been quite so much doing, however, as yesterday, sellers having apparently pretty well supplied their wants at the lower rates. We now quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		....	1s. 7 3-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...	1s. 7 9-16d.	„
Credits,	3	„ „	..1s. 7 9-16d.	„
Documents,	3	„ „	...1s. 7⅝d.	„
France	3	„ „	...2·06½	„

In Gold we have not heard of any fresh business, but the rate has receded to Rs. 19-11 per tola.

On Calcutta the quotation for demand drafts remains at 1-16 per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight at 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, a shade steadier, but not to an extent to be appreciable in quotations, which we still give at Rs. 92 for Fours and Rs. 97½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet with few changes in price. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 667½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 15 lower. Press Companies are unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo and Khandeish,

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the comparatively quiet advices from Liverpool, we have had quite an excited market here again to-day, and an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has been established. A considerable business has been done in Omras. and Broach, although not nearly so large as might have been done had sellers been less difficult to deal with. The feeling is a shade quieter at the close, but prices have not gone back at all, and in the present temper of the market very little encouragement from Liverpool would suffice to cause a further rapid rise. The receipts here yesterday were 7,012 bales. Closing prices are:—

Good Ginned Broach,	April.........	Rs.	223	per Candy.
Do. Omra,	„	„	216	„
F. G. F. do	„	„	205	„
G. F. do	„	„	200	„
Good Dhollera	May............	„	208	„
F. G. F. do.	„	„	203	„

SEEDS.—Linseed continues in request at Rs. 6-11 per cwt., but for Rapeseed the demand is less active, and the rate for Yellow Gujarat has declined to Rs. 7-4 per cwt.

FREIGHTS continue rather more active, especially for Liverpool, and a fair business has been done at 22s. 6d. by steamer and 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. by sail, ready, and 25s. for forward shipment. For other ports there is no alteration.

PIECE GOODS still meet a fair demand from the bazaar at comparatively full rates, but so far dealers are too willing sellers to admit of any quotable improvement in prices being established.

COALS are firm and the sale is reported of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley, April sailing, via Cape, at Rs. 21½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,00[illegible]	500	all	4 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,00[illegible]	500	all	5 do	667½
Bank of Madras	60,00[illegible]	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,32[illegible]	£25	£12-1[illegible]	6 do	105

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218: 3·0	5 p. ct	700
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	810
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	113
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	730
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	50
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	680
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	565
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	325
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	400
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	20
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	775
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	450
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	610
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	560
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	300
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25 p.s*	15
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,060
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	900
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	165
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	5 675
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	1
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	5
Sursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	575
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	6[illegible]
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	[illegible]0
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s	520
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p[illegible]	200
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 [illegible].s.	700
				p. s.	475

* Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,00[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,0[illegible]	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Ginning Co.	100	[illegible]0	1,100	125 do	910
Apollo Press Co.	750	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Bellary	1[illegible]	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Berar Company (New)	[illegible]6	1,000	all	25	475
Indian Press Co.	155	500	all	60 p.s	415
Broach Cotton Co	1,000	350	all	14 do	70
Carwar Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Colaba Press Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Dhollera P. and G [illegible]	500	1,880	all	50 do	450
East India Pres[illegible] Co.	500	300	all	15 do	1[illegible]0
Fort Press Co [illegible] Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	805
French Press [illegible]	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	900
Mofussil Pr[illegible] Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
[illegible]ning C[illegible]ess and Gin- Prince [illegible]	1,125	400	all	30 do	195
Sass[illegible]f W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sc[illegible]on's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	430
[illegible]ade Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	430
[illegible]nd & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,665
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	2,890
Bombay Gas Company	50,00[illegible]	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	60[illegible]	1,000	all		325
Ice		100	all	0	110
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	50[illegible]	500	300	36 p. s.	250
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,15[illegible]	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,00[illegible]	500	all	p. s.	16 xd.
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	25[illegible]	8,000	1,00[illegible]	75 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,00[illegible]	100	10[illegible]	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,99[illegible]	500	6 all	62½ p. s.	660
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,00[illegible]	250	all	p. ct	15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th March 1879.

Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,19,032	12	0
Merchandise	5,27,164	0	0
Telegraph	806	0	0
Total Rs.	6,47,002	12	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ......Total Rs.	7,53,357	8	11
Decrease	1,06,358	12	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. SWIFTSURE, 1,256 tons, Captain J. Gibson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 215 deck passengers.

THE SHIP ELCANO, 1,181 tons, Captain L. W. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 27th Oct., with a cargo of 1,719 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CAMBRIAN MONARCH, 1,305 tons, Captain D. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, 18th Jan., with a cargo of 1,852 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Sandwith, Mr. Joseph Roschen, Mr. R. D. Hore, and three deck passengers.

THE SHIP BRITISH QUEEN, 404 tons, Captain D. M. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Cochin, 3rd March, with a general cargo for London. The vessel has come in this harbour for replace main mast and examine the bottom.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Mendonia, Mr. W. Reynolds, Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Mr C. J. G. Baker, one sergeant and 180 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	British Queen	Smith	Cochin, Mar 3.
	Pearl (s)	Klee	Cutch, Apr 1.
	Vingorla (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee, Mar 31.
4	H. M. S. Euryalus	Smith	Muscat, Mar 28.
	Elcano	Brown	Cardiff, Oct 27.
	Cambrian Monarch.	Hughes	Newcastle, Jan 18.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Olive Branch	Wheatley	False Point.
	Swiftsure (s)	Gibson	Rangoon.

The steamer Goa, Stevenson, to Coast and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Abyssinia, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
31 Ann Millicent.........Packe..........Kurrachee, Feb 6.
Indus ....King ....Adelaide, Jan 25.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
2 Chanda (s) .... Calcutta.
St. Anne .... Pondicherry.

April. DEPARTURES.
1 Navarino (s)............ .... London.
2 British Monarch ... . Diamond Island.
St. Anne .... Coast.
York .... London via Coast.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chanda, from Calcutta, and Northern Ports, to-day:—From False Point—Sub-Lieut Wilson. From Vizagapatam Mr Thompson, Mrs Robertson 2 children. From Bimlipatam—Mr Perreaux. From Coconada—Surg-Major, and Mrs Beach, and Mrs Corner.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—4 cases plate glass, Essoofally Mamoojee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—23 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Greenock—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Singapore—25 cases foolscap paper, Essofbhoy Ebramjee.
Nepauls—62 cases writing papers, Volkart Brothers.
Essex—3 casks coal tar, F Masoth.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—20 cases tobacco, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—80 cases writing papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.
Travancore s—65 cases foolscap paper, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion—151 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Salisbury s—300 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Alnwick Castle s—32 bales wool, Hurewan Vussonjee; 18 bales wool, Rajoomull Ramchund; 21 bales cotton, Premjee Wajee; 51 bales hemp, Jewarg Goculdass; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.
Eras s—900 cwts linseed, Bhanjee Verjee.
Shakespeare—700 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Cella s—47 bales wool, Saumatmull Samuldass.
Abracone—1[illegible]0 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Clandon s—180 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 40 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 186½ cwts ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co; 400 cwts bones Natha Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Nepaul s—35 cwts ginger, Joosub Abdoola; 6½ cwts fishmaws and 4 cases P feathers, Peerbhoy Damjee; 16 cases bristles, Peeroo Mahomed; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 14 bales hides, and 1 bale skin, Hassum Oomer; 10 bales hides, Vuleejee Essajee; 5 bales hides and 2 bales skins, M A M E Meera Mohidin and Co; 84 cwts ginger, Dayall Dharsey; 38 cases fishmaws, 786 packages guttapurcha, 13 packages Indian rubber, 180 bags tapioca, 727 bags sago, 190 packages cloves, 34 bales silk waste, 184 bales silk, 93 bales wool, 961 packages tea, 2,078 slabs tin, 103 packages ginger, 65 packages tobacco, 5 packages gum, 20 boxes mace, 50 boxes nutmegs, and 8 boxes bristles, P and O S N Co; 18 bales skins and 4 bales hides, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co; 55 bales hides and skins, Finlay, Muir and Co; 10 bundles E teeth, Surriff Durvesh; 27 cwts B horns, Hassum Noormahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nepaul s—13 bales silk and 10 cases gambooge, P and O S N Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Gungfrau—300 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Verona—650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumberland, 303 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Plainmiller s—50 bales cotton and 1,215 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.
Eclipse s—150 bales cotton, C J Khambatta.
Travancore s—45 bales silk and 15 bales silk piecegoods, P and O S N Co.
Nepaul s—2 cases shawls, The French Bank.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—19 bales silk, P and O S N Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 217 bags pepper, P and O S N Co.
Lumley Castle s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Nepaul s—7 boxes silver coins (Rs 23,900), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LYONS.

Travancore s—34 bales silk, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 54 bales cotton, Shreeram Shewdutray; 25 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 70 bales cotton, Tejpall Jumnadass; 55 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·753
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind	NNE, NE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	291.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Anson, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

APRIL 2.

Elder, Captain, 6th Bombay N I, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Howard, Hon Surg, on furlough, from Amritshur.

APRIL 3.

Harris, Lieut Col, 33rd Bengal N I, on sick leave, from Delhi.
Bayly, Captain, R A, on leave, from Deolalee.
McLeod, Lieut Col, on duty, from Candhur.
Robbins, Lieut, 33rd Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

APRIL 4.

McLeod, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Cooke, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 4.

Hewlett, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Stoddart, Captain, 5th Bengal N I, to rejoin, to Bengal.

APRIL 4.

Dawson, Vet Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Cockburn, Major, 1-6th Foot, on duty, to Kirkee.
Johnson, Surg, on duty, to Deolalee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 1.)

Mr Handley, Government Pleader, Madras, leave of absence to Europe for ten months.

Mr Morgan to act as Government Solicitor, during the absence of Mr Barclay.

Mr Sewell, Collector of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months.

Mr C D Maclean, Mus Doc, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem.

Mr Power to act as Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George, Vizagapatam.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 28th March 1879.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Colonel's allowance:—Colonel Watts, Staff Corps.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Colonel Watts:—

Col Moore, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissary-General, to be Deputy Commissary General.

Lieut-Col Magrath, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class.

Colonel Macdonald, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class (Europe) to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class.

Colonel Stansfeld, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class and Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class.

Major Gunning, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class.

Major McInroy, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class.

Captain Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class.

Lieut Torrie, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class.

Lieut-Col Hasted, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Superintending Engineer, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for two years.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th April 1879.

Captains of Companies will be good enough to send in at once Indents for the number of Helmet badges required for the use of their Companies. An approved Pattern Helmet complete can be seen at the Adjutants Office on any day during office hours.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 5.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

772-77—Jefferson and P—Jewanjee Noorbhoy vs Cooverjee Lilladdur and others—Smith and F.
79-78—Ardeshir and H—Nuthoo Doongersey and another vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L, Settled.
640-78—J C Cama—Syed Ahmed Mustafa &c. vs Shaik Ally Bin Hoosein—Khanderao M.
400-78—Lynch and T—Radhakesson Khooshaldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L.
20-78—Chalk and W—Runchard Purshotum and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn C and L.
250-78—Hearn C and L—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.
584-78—Bhaishunker N—N Dewsey Anund vs Gunsey Kesowjee and others—H Becknell.
387-78—In person (a pauper)—Luxmibai *alias* Sonabai vs Sudanund Luxmonjee and others Venayckrao—H and In person.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SUMMARY SUITS.

190-79—Bhaishunker N—Ramlaljee Mohanlaljee vs Purbut Poonsey.
201-79—Bhaishunker N—Ramlaljee Mohanlaljee vs Purbut Poonsey.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

153-78—Rimington H and C—Dossa Kirpall vs Mahomed Ghouse and another—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
559-78—R Skipsey—Dhunbai vs Jaitha Laljee—Hearn C and L.
513-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee &c, vs Gungaram Peerajee—M H Khan.
446-78—J C Cama—Camajee Jeejajee vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and W.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..........................7th, 3h. 15·7 m. a.m.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	5	......	5 53	6 13	10 13 m 10 21 a	4 2 m 4 15 a
Sun.	6	Palm Sunday.	5 52	6 13	10 53 m 10 55 a	4 36 m 4 56 a
Mon.	7	......	51	6 13	11 38 m 11 35 a	5 13 m 5 40 a
Tues.	8	....	5 50	6 14	0 20 m ...	5 52 m 6 20 a
Wed.	9	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 14	0 11 m 1 5 a	6 32 m 7 4 a
Th.	10	Maunday Thursday.	5 49	6 14	0 52 m 1 54 a	7 16 m 7 52 a
Fri.	11	Good Friday.	5 48	6 14	1 37 m 2 47 a	8 4 m 8 45 a

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8;

Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875,

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CARVALHO—March 26th, at Poona, the wife of H. F. Carvalho, Assistant Commissioner, N. D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

GOLDSMITH—April 1st, at Sutna, Anna Fanny, the infant daughter of Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith, Baghelkhand Agency.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JONES—March 30th, at Rajmahal, the wife of S. S. Jones, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

DEATHS.

GODFREY—March 26th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Emma Godfrey, widow of the late Edmund B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Bancoorah, aged 43 years.

PARSONS—January 22nd, killed in action at the Battle of Isandula, Rorke's Drift, S. Africa, Arthur Robert Parsons, Natal Mounted Police, second son of Lieut. Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 19.

RABBITT—March 28th, at Mian Mir, Rachel Honor Mary, the child of Mr. W. T. Rabbitt, Accountant, P. W. Department.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

IT gives us much gratification to announce that, yielding to the representations made by several Anglo-Indian editors, the Government of India has consented to remove the seal of secrecy from the communications of the Press Commissioner to the newspapers, and to allow us to use our own discretion in acknowledging these communications as official by prefixing to them the words "Public Press Message" or "From "the Press Commissioner." Telegrams from the Commissioner will henceforth be published under the former heading in the *Bombay Gazette*, and paragraphs of information for which we do not care to assume any personal responsibility with some such introduction as, "The following communication has been received from the "Press Commissioner." The concession made by the Government to the wishes of the Press in this matter is as politic as it is graceful, for there can be no doubt that the system hitherto enforced of concealing the origin of official *communiques* was open to much misconstruction, and tended to bring discredit on both the Government and the newspapers. No matter what care and discretion might be exercised by the Press Commissioner to make his communications absolutely colourless, we have seen with what delight malicious critics of the Archibald Forbes order pounced on the attempt to establish confidential relations between the Government and the Press as an Indian illustration of that art of nobbling which Prussian princes practised so successfully on distinguished correspondents of English newspapers during the Franco-German War; and Mr. Forbes's letter on the "demoralizing influence" of the Press Commissionership showed that it concerned both the Government and the Press to purge themselves from the reproach, however undeserved, of conspiring together to mislead the public. Lord Lytton has done more than any preceding Viceroy to improve the position of the Anglo-Indian newspapers; and, by deferring to our remonstrances on what was felt by us to be a point of honour, namely, that we should be allowed to use our own discretion in avowing or concealing the source of communications sent from the Press Commissioner's office, he has absolutely cleared himself from the suspicion that his efforts to benefit the Press have been prompted by motives of private interest. We thank him heartily for the concession he has made, and we are sure that he will never have cause to repent this act of magnanimity.

THE English Budget supplies the satisfactory information that the sum of two millions advanced by England to India without interest to meet the cost of the Afghan War is to be repayable by instalments spread over seven years. This is a very liberal arrangement for India, more particularly as the English Treasury happens itself to be at present in a far from flourishing condition. Sir Stafford Northcote succeeds, indeed, in showing a surplus for the year 1879-80, without imposing on the country any serious addition to existing taxation; but he only achieves this result by renewing for twelve months Treasury bonds to the amount of nearly five millions sterling, which represents the excessive expenditure caused last year by the military preparations for a European war. Practically, therefore, the Government only pays its way this year by adding a considerable sum to the National Debt, and Mr. Gladstone will probably denounce such a policy as lax and immoral; but, for all that, we fancy that the Budget will be acceptable to the country, as in the present hard times nothing seems so dreadful as an immediate call for the payment of more taxes.

BY private advices from Kandahar we learn that during the first half of last month the weather there was so boisterous and wet that apprehensions were held of sickness breaking out among the troops. It must be borne in mind that most of the regiments of General Stewart's force have been over seven months under canvass, have performed long and wearisome marches, and have undergone a good deal of hardship generally, while they have now to face the necessity of a long and monotonous period of inaction—cooped up in a camp from which it is impossible to move without incurring the risk of assassination. There are two regiments of British troops and five batteries of artillery there, the former being the 59th and 60th Regiments, whose case we commend to the benevolently inclined. We are sure that any parcels despatched containing books, periodicals, or newspapers—especially illustrated ones—would be much appreciated by our gallant soldiers, who always value greatly any such signs that their countrymen are not forgetting them. The Kandahar column has not been fortunate in the way of fighting, consequently it has not received much attention of the kind to which we refer. Yet when we mention that most of the regiments have marched over one thousand miles, have been exposed to snow and inclement weather, and have been a great part of the time on short commons as regards the comforts of life—such as tea, sugar, and tobacco—we are sure we have said sufficient to ensure for them the sympathy of the public.

THE news that the Russian expedition which was recently known to be advancing upon Merv under the direction of General Lomakin has been ordered back is of very great importance. This action on the part of the Russian Government is pretty sure to have been the result of pressure from London, for it is difficult to see how the Beaconsfield Cabinet could have permitted the Russian troops to have advanced into the country of the Tekki Turcomans. Even the Gladstone Administration put down its foot when it discussed this matter with Prince Gortschakoff, and in drawing up the "neutral "zone" agreement, refused to allow that Merv and the adjacent districts were included in the country that might come under the sphere of Russian influence. If General Lomakin had advanced, his troops and ours—should the latter have gone to Herat,—would have been in dangerous proximity, and complications could hardly have failed to arise. The Cabinet, therefore, may be congratulated upon having succeeded in averting a contingency that would have jeopardised the continuance of the peace patched up at Berlin. At Herat, moreover, is a large force of the late Amir's troops—over 9,000 men according to estimates received from Kandahar. If a Russian army had come within easy reach of that body, not improbably the temptation for Russian officers to join it as volunteers would have been too strong to be resisted. The Cabinet may make this new action upon the part of Russia an excuse for not carrying out the original programme of the war. But it is every day becoming plainer that it will be better even to return to our original position than to stop short and to leave the work now going on half completed. The new frontiers, so far as we can at present see, will give us more trouble than they are worth, and already the march of events is beginning to demonstrate how silly was the expectation recently held out by the *Times*, that a scientific frontier would enable the Indian Government to reduce its army.

To those of our readers who may be interested in that most important question—the education in India of the children of Europeans—we would commend a perusal of the report published in our Thursday's issue of the speech made by the Governor while presiding at the distribution of prizes at the Byculla Schools on Tuesday last. We think it will be generally admitted that the remarks made by Sir Richard Temple were to the point, and that they indicated very clearly what the most pressing requirements of such schools are. The subject concerns us all very closely, for it is not alone the children of railway employés, or of Europeans in subordinate positions, whose interests require consideration; but the whole question as to whether it may be possible to provide a wide system of educational establishments that will supply the requirements of all classes of Anglo-Indian society is, without doubt, becoming of the most pressing importance. In these hard times of small profits and diminished incomes it is more than ever necessary that any schemes which may have for an object the improvement of the conditions of Anglo-Indian existence, or the retrenchment of the expenses of Anglo-Indian life, that whatever may tend, or appear likely to conduce to the mitigation of the drawbacks appertaining to a prolonged residence in this country, should not be lightly dismissed or thrown aside, but should rather receive the closest and most searching attention that can be bestowed upon them. The question concerns not only the individual well-being of Europeans in India, but it concerns also the interests of the Empire itself. For that Empire during endless years to come must continue to be a large employer of European energy and intelligence, and the more easy the conditions of life which it may be able to offer to its employes of that race, the more likely is it to be served both cheaply and well. And what element of Anglo-Indian life is more distressing, or presents so great a drawback as this, that families have to be broken up almost as soon as formed, that wife must separate for long periods from husband, and that children must pass their most tender years away from the loving care of parents when such care is all important to their future moral and material welfare,—evils for which the present want of suitable educational establishments within the country itself is almost entirely responsible. We are glad to observe that Sir Richard Temple has included this among the other multitudinous subjects which engross his mind, and that he has evidently devoted to it some considerable attention. His remarks on the occasion above referred to dwelt more especially upon the means that may be adopted to render existing schools—such as the Byculla,—better capable of affording to pupils more useful and technical education; in short, to place within reach the facility of learning some useful trade or profession which may help to a profitable career in after-life. Without for a moment underrating the very great importance of this branch of the subject, we would still hold that, in addition to, and beyond such schools, Government could not do better than to countenance the foundation of a few educational establishments of a higher order—calculated, in short, to meet the requirements of all branches of the Anglo Indian community. There is surely no reason why institutions of this description should not flourish at some of our more favourable hill sanitariums, where the pupils would live in almost as bracing a climate as that of England, where education of a high standard might be administered, but where children would always be within easy and frequent reach of their near relations. We do not mean to affirm that the upper classes of Anglo-Indians would be likely to rest content that their sons and daughters should finish their education in this country, or that a visit to England would not be at all necessary. But we do submit that almost everybody would like to keep their children near them until the latter are old enough to be safely trusted away from home. After that, a year or so in England would be quite sufficient to put a finish to a training which, we assume, would have been properly begun out here.

This question is bound to become of first importance sooner or later, and as Sir Richard Temple says—perhaps sooner rather than later. The number of Europeans in India to whom such means of providing suitable education for their families is an absolute necessity—to whom the expense of maintaining their sons and daughters in England during almost the entire period of youth, is becoming an unsupportable burden, is day by day becoming larger. Incomes, as we have remarked, have not increased during the past ten years, while their purchasing power has very sensibly diminished. The cost of remittances to England, too, has mounted up so alarmingly that a reform of some kind in the present system of bringing up Indian families, has become urgently called for. Indeed, married life for Europeans in India, under its present conditions, will soon become an impossibility to all except the very wealthy. Many even now, who would doubtless gladly exchange their state of solitary singleness for one of happy connubial bliss, are deterred by the consideration, that in too short a time there will be the inevitable family to support and educate at home. How manifold, therefore, would be the advantages that might result to Anglo-Indian society were a few good institutions established on the hills, where children might be boarded in a healthy climate far away from the enervating plains, and where teachers of the very best standing would be available! Such schools would not only fill up a want much felt, but should—if properly supported—prove successful in a financial point of view. A foolish prejudice against bringing up children in India is, we believe, the only impediment in the way at present. So long as proper schools do not exist—these objections, without doubt, have great weight, although we think it a moot point whether the disadvantages of the system which separates children from their parents during the years when the influence and supervision of the latter upon the former is most required, do not carry in their train even greater and more lasting evils. At all events, all objection would disappear with the foundation of a few first class seminaries in the hills.

With regard to technical and industrial schools to be established for the benefit of the children of railway employés and others, we have Sir Richard Temple's word for it that Government are giving the matter some attention. Seeing what large sums are annually set aside for the wholesale manufacture of Hindu and Parsee Bachelors of Art, it is, indeed, not too much to ask, that the wants of that ever-increasing class—the Eurasian and country-born European—should not be forgotten. In Madras, it has been proved that the East Indian of that city can become an excellent skilled mechanic. The Government Gun Carriage workshops, and the rail way locomotive sheds of that city employ large numbers of East Indians, though unfortunately but comparatively few of that numerous body at present attempt to learn such trades. They mostly aim at obtaining situations in Government or mercantile offices, where, of course, they enter into direct competition with the native. There is no reason, however, why the whole of our Indian railways should not obtain their engine drivers, their guards, and their platelayers from among the country-born classes. Attempts are at present being made to lessen the expenses of these services by employing natives, but there can be little doubt that Eurasians and country-born Europeans are much better adapted to the work. We agree, therefore, with Sir Richard Temple when he states that to ingraft upon schools like the Byculla, a system which will provide for the boys being able to learn some useful trade, is to enhance the value of such institutions to an almost indefinite extent. That the hills is the proper location for such schools few, we think, will deny. A boy brought up, say, on the Nilgiris, will have twice the energy and go in him, both mentally and bodily, that he would have had if he had passed his days in the stifling atmosphere of the plains.

THE LOSS OF THE SANDHURST.

WE have been asked to publish the following:—"Captain Pearce, master, Mr. Morley, chief officer, and crew of ship Sandhurst, recently destroyed by fire in the Bay of Bengal on her voyage home from Calcutta, desire to tender their sincere thanks to Captain Fraser, his officers, and the Doctor of the s. s. Geelong, for the great kindness received at their hands during the voyage from Penang to Bombay."

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

THE Organ Committee's Concert in the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon attracted so large an audience, and afforded so much pleasure to all present, that it is to be regretted that similar entertainments cannot be given periodically, or at least more often than is at present found practicable. An entertaining hour is spent at a convenient time of the day, the musical taste of a large number of people is highly gratified, and all for a mere bagatelle in the way of outlay. The difficulty in meeting the wish so generally expressed for a more frequent recurrence of what have been so favourably known as the "Popular Concerts," arises mainly from the limited number of amateur vocalists and musicians in Bombay—or to speak more correctly, of such as are willing to come forward and exercise their gifts and talent for the common enjoyment. The good nature of those who so liberally expend themselves in this manner cannot, of course, be taxed beyond a reasonable point, but the circle of those qualified for what we think ought to be a pleasing *rôle* to themselves, might be expanded in Bombay but for feelings which are not altogether easy of explanation. In every other station in India public Concerts are easily organised and programmes filled with the names of fair vocalists and solo pianists—a contribution to the general enjoyment which is undoubtedly deeply appreciated and gratefully remembered. At Thursday's Concert the programme was unusually rich in its contents, the execution of the *contralto* songs, we need hardly say, producing the most fervid demonstrations from the audience. "Ruby," "The Blue Alsatian Mountains," Hervy's "Ave Maria," Gounod's "Le parlate d'Amor," each in its turn calling forth reiterated bursts of applause. The charming *contralto* duet, "Oh ye voices gone," was also exquisitely sung, which yielded a deserved tribute of hearty approbation. The ladies who sang these selections were in admirable voice, and they both exhibited to perfection their great musical skill and taste. The bass solos, "The Wagoner" and "Beryl," were fine specimens of melody, admirably sung, the latter especially being treated in a way that met with the warmest demonstrations of delight. Signor Insoli accompanied with his well-known ability and effectiveness.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the change of programme advertised for to-night at this most popular resort of public amusement. Mr. Wilson really deserves the best support of the Anglo-Indian public. We have never had among us so energetic a caterer for our entertainment, and we all know how dull Bombay is when there is nothing in the shape of public amusements to help us to beguile away the time. The "Parsee's trip to Paris" and his "Ride in a French Omnibus" ought to be even more amusing than Dave Carson's efforts at mimicking the difficulties that await Indian visitors to Europe, for at the Circus we have real omnibusses and real horses to help us in imagining the position. The fact that zenana boxes are provided ought to induce the more advanced of our native community to give their woman folk a pleasant evening's entertainment. Altogether we hope Mr. Wilson's audiences during the next few evenings he is to remain in Bombay will be sufficiently large to induce him to continue his stay a little longer. The Circus is really becoming an indispensable institution in Bombay.

DEATH BY THE EXPLOSION OF KEROSINE OIL.—Accidents by kerosine oil explosions seem to be the order of the day. We have to record one more death from this cause brought about in the manner following:—On Friday last a native girl about twelve years of age, lit a kerosine lamp, and after having done so, discovered that the receptacle needed replenishing. In order to refill it, she took off the chimney, unscrewed the upper portion of the lamp, and proceeded to pour the oil in while the wick was still burning. The oil thereby caught fire and an explosion resulted. The ignited oil falling on the girl, soon set her in flames and extensively burnt her, she was removed to hospital, but died next morning.—*Statesman.*

THE COMMUNICATION WITH QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, MARCH 28.

AN oasis in the midst of the desert, always green, pretty and bright, Jacobabad fairly outshines itself during the latter portion of the month of March. Flowers of all sorts and sizes burst into life, as if to welcome the heat, making the whole place one blaze of colour. Refreshing and pleasant to the eye as this at first is, the mind soon becomes disquieted when old residents knowingly shake their heads and foretell the rapid approach of the hot weather, of which these flowers are a sure forerunner. They have no eyes for the beauties of colour and shape thus suddenly unfolded to their gaze, and regard this botanical display much in the same light as the genuine foxhunter does the first appearance of the "stinking violet." The charms of Nature thus lavishly displayed are entirely thrown away upon the regular inhabitants who regard the appearance of the flowers simply as a warning, and turn their thoughts to thermantidotes, punkahs and ice machines. Perfect salamanders are the Jacobabad flowers, but very beautiful and varied, none being more beautiful than the white and lilac kachinar. The former in the early morning has just the appearance of a tree completely covered with frosted silver bells, and the latter in the distance looks like a mass of lilac minus the green leaves, which are entirely hidden by the blossom.

However, everyone has his or her own ideas in the matter of beauty. The sergeant major is of opinion that the very perfection of Nature is embodied in a well set up soldier, and at the present moment I fancy nothing is more grateful to the eye of all in the Commissariat and Transport Departments than the rapidly decreasing heaps of provisions, which in Sukkur, from mountains, had dwindled into molehills, and on or about Tuesday last were absolutely on the point of disappearing.

The report that Sukkur was clear flew like wild fire along the line of communications, and all transport officers, &c., were in great glee. Contracts were at once stopped in Jacobabad, and everything had the appearance of a rapid and happy conclusion being arrived at. The Commissariat officer at Quetta was understood to have reported that enough food supplies had been forwarded for the use of the whole force at Kandahar for six months, including followers. No wonder, therefore, that all concerned in despatching this amount of provisions, so much under the allotted time, were congratulating themselves and one another at the more than satisfactory conclusion of the task. On the morning of the 25th happiness reigned supreme, but on the evening of that day an entire change had come over the scene. The happy faces of the morning were somewhat cast down and gloomy. On enquiry I learnt that the very day Sukkur was cleared, a sudden order had been received to send up to Quetta and, additional 100,000 maunds of Commissariat stores. Nor was this all, for on the same day the Government of India directed General Phayre to transfer sixteen hundred of his camels to General Stewart. This, of course, necessitated an entire re-adjustment of the train working between Jacobabad and Dadur.

Supplied with this information, I ceased to wonder at the transformation alluded to above. The order for the extra hundred thousand maunds would have been bad enough, but when accompanied by another, entirely crippling the transport service, it is not astonishing that even the most energetic officers should look somewhat glum. The shock nevertheless was only momentary. The camels were sent straight off from Bagh-Hadji-ka-Shuhr, and Eree-ka-Shuhr, the three nearest stations to Dadur being replaced by the whole of the camel train from Jacobabad and some convoys that were on the road. The train work between the last mentioned place and Nihal-ka-Gote will now be carried on by carts, and before the end of the month the whole line will be once more in full swing again. This speaks volumes for the present system of organization, as any system which admits of its middle piece being suddenly kicked away without throwing it entirely out of gear must be far removed from bad.

Contracts have necessarily been reopened, and at the present moment there is not a bag left in Jacobabad, and provided the Commissariat send the required amount to Sukkur at once, no doubt exists but that it will reach Dadur before the end of next month. About five thousand maunds have already been purchased locally, and it is to be hoped that the remainder will be delivered with equal rapidity. The hot weather is now setting in in real earnest. General Phayre has determined not to leave a soul in Dadur after the middle of next month, and he is now busily engaged in transferring all surplus stores, &c., &c., from there to Much, at which place he intends to establish his head-quarters. Much is situated in the Bolan Pass, about midway between Dadur and Quetta. It is about 4,000 feet above the sea level, and being well watered, should be a pleasant enough station even in June and July. Anyhow, it will be decidedly preferable to being grilled to death at Dadur, and the General deserves the thanks of all for the care he bestows on the comfort and well-being of those serving under his command.

The Bolan road is progressing most favourably and already some two hundred Government carts are plying between Dadur and Much. The value of this work cannot be over-estimated, as I fully believe that notwithstanding the flourish of trumpets which has heralded the opening of the Tal-Chotiali route, that the Bolan road will sand must be our main communication with Kandahar.

The second battery R. A. I-1 passed through here on the morning of the 25th on their way to Sukkur, their final destination being, I believe, Kirki. Their horses were in much better condition than those of E-4, though still nothing to boast about. The men looked fit and well, and their trip appeared to have agreed with them wonderfully. The head-quarters of the 26th Punjab Infantry arrived yesterday and go on to-morrow, and what with troops returning and drafts and depots going up to Quetta and Kandahar, not a day now passes without a detachment of sorts making its appearance. In my last letter I think I said that the followers never used their tulwars. I must apologise for having misinformed both you and your readers. One kahar attached to the artillery did make an effort to ply his sword during one of the sudden attacks on the camp of his battery, and with such good effect did he wield his weapon that he actually succeeded in cutting off the nose of a European gunner. This, I believe, is the sole instance on record of any dooly bearer having drawn his sword from its sheath. Orders have at last been issued to take away all their arms, as the powers that be have found out that they never use them even when attacked.

"A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN."

OUR Wynand correspondent tells an exceedingly good story which we detach from the letter and give below as follows:—

"Talking of the Wynaad exodus, I was much amused at the ingenuity of one of 'us,' who went home the other day via Italy. His knowledge of Italian was limited, but he determined, nevertheless, to thoroughly enjoy himself, and 'to do' as many places of note as possible *en route*. He was also a great collector of curiosities, and designing some of these for the adornment of his jungle home, he resolved to leave sundry cases in safe keeping at one of the custom houses until his return journey, a month or two afterwards. The difficulty was to make the exceedingly civil official in attendance understand his proposed arrangement. First he tried English, but a shake of the head settled that, then French of bygone days rose to his lips, also proving unintelligible. Forthwith he essayed Oriental languages, and became eloquent in Tamil, Canarese, Hindostani and Malayalam, evidently without success. Furthermore he made wild dashes at the language of the country, as gathered from the titles, and scattered words, of certain familiar operatic melodies; but still that official sighed and shrugged his shoulders, and lamented his own stupidity, and implored the pardon of the English milord in the musical tongue of his land; and still no understandable explanation could be come to between these. Then a happy thought struck our planter. His face brightened, and pointing at his boxes with one hand whilst he pressed a tangible encouragement into the gesticulating palm of the official, he said earnestly, 'Requiescat in pace,' then pointing to himself 'Resurgam'! and the business was complete. He returned to find his boxes safe, and ever since was said that after all there is nothing like a thorough knowledge of Latin to help one through the world."—*Madras Mail.*

THEODORE Barriere's *Faux Bons-Hommes*, perhaps the best comedy of this century, has just been revived with considerable success at the Paris Vaudeville. When it was first produced, Alexandre Dumas *fils* was still at the bottom of the ladder, and he did not want to see any one else climb it before him. So it was reported that on the first night he had left the orchestra-stalls in the middle of the third act, saying aloud, 'I was quite willing to wait on the cropse up to the church: but I cannot afford to go to the burial-ground.' The alleged mot went round the papers, when the Dumas *fils* wrote to Barriere as follows: 'My dear Barriere,—You have seen probably what I am reported to have said on the first night of your comedy. If it is untrue, I deny the report. If it is true, I am ashamed of it,—Yours truly, A. D.'—*World.*

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	Ferdinand Cortez	Spontini.
Valse	The Stars of the West	Montague.
Selection	Il Barbiere	Rossini.
Valse	Novellen	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Minuet Passe	Gung'l.
Galop	Eldorado	Fricke.

THE quantity of wheat shipped from ports in Sind in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of February, was 1,143 cwts., valued at Rs. 6,274. The quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of February, was 7,300 cwts., valued at Rs. 48,086.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th March was Rs. 1,39,38,521, add silver received during the week Rs. 24,66,611. The sum of Rs. 21,06,834 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,42,98,298. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 68,21,525 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

DURING the Easter holidays a camp meeting will be held at Lanouli Woods, under the management of Revs. G. Bowen and W. B. Osborn, of Bombay, Dr. Fraser and J. A. Northrop, of Poona, Dennis Osborne, of Allahabad, and others. Religious services will be held each day, commencing on the morning of Thursday, 10th inst., and continuing about eight days. The public are invited to attend. Persons desiring information as to tent accommodation and boarding arrangements should apply at once to Rev. Isaac F. Row, Falkland Hall, Bombay.

THE STATE OF THE ELDON ROAD.—The Municipal Inspector of Roads of the Fort division will earn the thanks of all persons whom business takes to the new High Court building by immediately putting into a proper state the Eldon Road, which runs between the High Court and the buildings occupied by the National Bank, Hamilton and Co., Bolton and Co., the Bombay Club, the French Bank, and Treacher and Co. Upon the appearance of a complaint in the papers the other day, the officer in question put into a proper state a few feet of the road which lies between Rampart Row and the northern edge of the High Court building; but as to the entire length of the road running along the building itself he appears to have overlooked, to the excessive discomfort of men and animals.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION AND SALE OF OPIUM.—Abrahim Ramajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of having in his possession a quantity of opium exceeding ten tolas in contravention of Act I. of 1878, and also of having sold by retail opium without a licence, in contravention of the same Act. He was fined Rs. 250.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Hunsa Donga, Rustomjee Dorabjee, and five others were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of disorderly behaviour in a public place. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were fined Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively, and the rest Rs. 5 each, and all the prisoners to be further bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace.

THEFT.—Oosman Mahomed Saib, Husla Oods, and two others were yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 with committing theft of six *dhoturs*, valued at Rs. 6, and the rest of the prisoners with receiving portions of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Upon the evidence adduced they were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 being an old offender was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, prisoner No. 2 to three months' similar imprisonment, and the other two were fined Rs. 20 each, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—Doorga Dyall, a cattle owner residing on the New Foras Road, was yesterday fined Rs. 50 by Mr. W. Webb for keeping animals on his premises in such a way as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood. He was further sentenced to be fined Rs. 5 per day until the nuisance was removed. Parmanundass Jeewundass, residing on the Parel Road, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by the same Magistrate for not complying with the notice of the Municipal Commissioner, after conviction, requiring him to stop nuisance at his house.

A BREACH OF THE RAILWAY ACT.—Siabrow Succaram and seven others were yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of Mr. Chief Constable Burns, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, with negligently doing an act which was likely to endanger the safety of persons travelling upon that line. They were all adjudged guilty and prisoner No. 1 fined Rs. 15, the remainder Rs. 5 each.

DESTROYING A WILL.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, Cursetjee Rustomjee Kerawalla, a Parsi residing at Barkote, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee in chambers and obtained warrants for the arrest of Dinbai, woman; Jehangeer and Byramjee Heerjeebhoy Bhajeewalla, charging accused No. 1 with having fraudulently and dishonestly destroyed a will purporting to have been the last will and testament of Rustomjee Pestonjee Kerawalla, who died on the 19th December 1877, and the other two accused with abetting the commission of the above offence, and also with secreting documents purporting to be valuable securities.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs Mooljee and Bomanjee, appeared on behalf of the complainant.

During the course of the day Mr. Prescot (of Messrs. Prescot and Winter) surrendered the last two accused, and applied to his Worship that they might be held to bail, and the case postponed for hearing to a future date. The Magistrate acceded to the request, and ordered that the two defendants named be held to bail in a sum of Rs. 20,000 each. The case was postponed for hearing to the 17th instant.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. EURYALUS.

THE Flagship Euryalus, 1,288 tons, Captain N. Bowden-Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, with His Excellency Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B.

THE ANNUAL MUSKETRY REPORT OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE following Report was issued yesterday by the Commandant of the Corps of Volunteers:—

Bombay, April 4, 1879.

The annual course of Musketry for the year 1878-79 having now been concluded, the Commandant has much pleasure in publishing the result in Regimental Orders for the information of the Corps.

1. 319 members completed their class-firing, as against 337 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 18.

2. Of these members 49 have become marksmen, having made 130 points and upwards, 19 have become first class shots, having made over 120 points, and 61 into the second class, having made over 80 points, while 90 have remained in the 3rd class, having scored under 80 points.

3. These figures, compared with those of the previous year, show the following result, viz:—

49 Marksmen as against 20 in 1877-78.
19 First class shots 7 „
161 Second class shots 153 „
90 Third class shots 157 „

4. The figure of Merit of the Regiment is 93—12, as compared with 79·18 of the previous year, showing an increase this year over last of 13—94 points.

5. The best shooting Company is letter "C" Company, Captain Hore, whose average was 102—87 points.

6. The best shot in the Regiment was Louis Frank, of letter C Company, who made a score of 178 points.

7. The best shots in each Company are as follows:—

Letter	A	Co.	Vol. Hensley	with	145	points
„	B	„	Corpl. Hall	„	178	„
„	C	„	Vol. J. Sharpe	„	162	„
„	D	„	L-C Robbins	„	164	„
„	E	„	Vol. Whitehead	„	163	„
„	F	„	L-C Fairbairn	„	160	„

8. The Commandant cannot but feel that these results will be eminently gratifying to the Corps, and he heartily congratulates it on the very satisfactory figure of merit which it has attained, showing as it does a most decided improvement on the performance of the preceding year, an improvement which he trusts will be steadily maintained in the shooting of future years.

9. The necessary steps will be taken at once for the issue of the distinguishing badges to marksmen and efficients as provided for by Volunteer Regulations, and they are hereby permitted to wear them in uniform in accordance with the said regulations.—By order,

F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows: on Sundays, at Falkland Hall (back of Grant Road Theatre), 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Hall, Fort, (back of old Secretariat), and old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place, Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Harbour Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning, the 6th inst, at 11 a. m., and Thursday evening next, the 10th inst. on board the Ship Alice Buck, at 7-30 p. m. Captains, officers and men are earnestly invited.

COFFEE A DEODORISER.—Among the uses to which the fragrant bean may be put, few persons are probably aware that roasted coffee acts powerfully as a destroyer of offensive smells. This valuable quality must not be confounded, however, with the far less important part played by sweet scents and fragrant essences which are simply smell disguisers, and in no way remove the cause of annoyance. A few years ago, when the price of coffee was lower than it is now, a number of interesting experiments were made in England with the object of ascertaining in how far the roasted article was capable of annihilating the effluvia evolved from decomposing animal and vegetable refuse. Removing an open coffee-roaster from the fire with its odorous contents, the experimenter simply carried it once or twice through a chamber in which some decaying meat had been designedly kept for lengthened period. Instantly the offensive odour was destroyed, as were likewise the emanations from several drains and cesspools. It would of course, be idle to expect that good roasted coffee should to any extent be used for this purpose when such powerful deodorisers as chloride of lime, carbolic acid, and permanganate of potash can readily be had; but there are occasions, such as the sick rooms of delicate ladies and children, when the fragrance of the burning bean would prove agreeable and refreshing, whilst that of other disinfectants would be unbearable.—*Commercial World.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS FROM BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 4.

The position here is still an expectant one, and trade is at a standstill. Nyoung Yan, one of the Princes, came from Calcutta disguised in European clothes, but the Chief Commissioner deeming him unsafe here sent him back yesterday to Calcutta per steamer Enterprise. The authorities in Calcutta telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner that he was missing.

King Theebaw has confined some Shan tributary Chiefs who entered the palace to pay homage, holding them as hostages. This, it is expected, will irritate the tributary tribes.

Troops and steamers at the frontier are all in readiness for an advance if necessary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer produced his Budget. The Revenue for the last year amounted to £83,125,000, and the Expenditure to £85,375,000, including the expenses of the Zulu campaign. Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the revenue for the coming financial year was estimated at £83,000,000 and the expenditure at £81,125,000. He hoped that the surplus would be sufficient to cover the expenses of the Zulu campaign, and to redeem £600,000 of Treasury bonds, a balance of £4,750,000 being prolonged for twelve months.

An increase of twopence is proposed in the duty on cigars, and an advance of £2,000,000 to India, which is payable in seven years by annual instalments

RUPTURE BETWEEN CHILI AND BOLIVIA.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

News has been received that in consequence of the disputed possession of some nitrate mines, Chilian troops have invaded Bolivia. The latter has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Peru and war has been declared.

Consols closed at 97¼, being a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

THE EXPEDITION TO MERV.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 3.

The expedition to Merv has been countermanded.

BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 4.

All is reported quiet at Mandalay. Military preparations continue on both sides of the frontier, but both Governments profess a policy of defence only.

A Minister at Mandalay, who is a celebrated astrologer, has been imprisoned for declaring that the stars showed a war with the British in August.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 3.

The Hall Line Steamer Rydall Hall left for Bombay to-day.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 4.

The s. s. Speke Hall arrived yesterday.

PORT SAID, APRIL 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Medea, Captain C. Crillovich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 4th inst.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats fair demand, quantity offering is small.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollers	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ per cent. do.	77½
Bar Silver	49¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115⅝!

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£18,100,000	Dec.	£ 800,000
Bills Discounted	£23,000,000	Inc.	£ 600,000
Bullion	£33,900,000	Dec.	£ 200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 49 per cent.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, APRIL 4, 10-37 A. M.

Manilla Mail from Hongkong to-morrow Saturday. From Amoy, Tuesday.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	6 months sight	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Credits,	6 " "	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Documents,	6 " "	1s. 7¾d	"
Francs	6 " "	2·06½	"

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, March 14:—From the seventh report on the carrying out of the German Recoinage Acts, we calculated on Monday last an estimate of the quantity of silver which Germany still has to dispose of. But the report contains so much else that is interesting and instructive that we here give a brief summary of its principal points. To the end of 1878 the total amount of gold recoined was £83,634,954, of which only £4,547,428 was furnished by the old moneys of the country, so that £79,087,526 had to be bought abroad. Within the same time there had been recoined in silver five, two, one, and half mark pieces £19,569,567, and in silver twenty pfenning pieces and in nickel and copper £4,023,699. The total new coinage thus amounts to £107,228,220. The sums withdrawn fall short of this amount by very nearly £50,000,000, so that the increase to the coin circulation of Germany is nearly £50,000,000. On the other hand, the note circulation has been reduced £14,000,000. In the result the net increase of the currency is about £36,000,000 sterling. For the recoining of the new silver amounting, when we reckon the pfennige as well as the marks, to a nominal value of £21,355,044—there was applied 4,271,105 pound of fine silver from the quantity called in. Over and above there was withdrawn from circulation 7,144,462 pfund fine silver, and of this latter there had been sold at the end of December 6,727,151 pfund, leaving still on hand 417,311 pfund, of which, however, it is known that some has been sold. The silver called in consisted of the two, one, and half-gulden pieces, and of the thaler pieces, except a portion of the one-thaler pieces. It was found when the operation was completed that of the guldens about 24 per cent. was unaccounted for, having previously been exported, melted down, or lost, and that of the thalers altogether about 19 per cent. had been lost; but of the 1-6 thaler pieces the loss was only 9 per cent. The quantity unaccounted for thus varied from 9 to 24 per cent, and averaged on the whole 20 per cent. Now, of the one-thalers there have been coined altogether £60,000,000, of which 20 per cent. lost would be £12,000,000, leaving £48,000,000 to be accounted for. Of this £30,000,000 has actually been called in; so there remains in circulation about £18,000,000, or, it may be, a couple of millions more or less.

THE war that has broken out between Chili and Bolivia was anticipated in England when the Mail left as inevitable. Chilian finances, which for so many years had been so flourishing, have recently fallen into a rather straitened condition, and the stocks of the country which formerly used to bear a high character on the London Stock Exchange have declined to 62, which was the price last quoted for the 5 per cent. loan of 1873. The country is well known as the most prosperous of the South American States. Its export trade amounts to over £7,000,000 annually, and its imports to about £6,000,000, two-thirds of which are transacted with Great Britain. Copper is the chief article produced, and silver is also sent out of the country to the amount of half a million per annum. Bolivia and Peru have both, practically, repudiated their debts. These South American wars generally last some time, not that the combatants hurt each other much, but they paralyze commerce all along the Pacific coast of South America, and as the trade is mostly in British hands, and is almost entirely carried on with the British Isles, we shall probably be the chief sufferers from the contest.

WE understand that Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Administrator General at Bombay in succession to Mr. W. Loudon, who is about to retire. The Administrator General now occupies, free of rent, a room on the third storey of the new High Court building besides a room for his clerks.

ALL the suits brought by the Exchange Banks in order to get the trust deed of W. Nicol and Co. set aside have now been settled. In reference to the suits brought by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the French Bank, Mr. Macpherson mentioned to Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday that the parties had agreed to a decree in all respects similar to the decree in the Oriental Bank suit except as to costs: the plaintiffs in the present suits paying the costs of the trustee defendants as between party and party, and the other parties paying their own costs. Mr. Farran, for the partners in the firm of W. Nicol and Co., consented. Mr. Latham, on behalf of the two trustees, said he could not consent, but that the trustees submitted themselves to the decree of the court. His Lordship passed a decree accordingly.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—We believe that the Government of India has arrived at a decision in regard to the course to be pursued in Afghanistan, and we greatly fear that that decision is in the highest degree unfortunate. If Yakub Khan is not one of two things—a madman, or a helpless puppet—he has, we understand, a chance of saving his capital from invasion, and though he has thus an advantage thrown him, the missing of which will stamp him one of the two characters named, we have as we think little to congratulate ourselves on his good fortune. We understand that should he yield to the demand originally made on the Amir Shere Ali, throw over Russia, and admit British Residents at Balkh and Herat—the army will go no farther than Gundamack on the road to Kabul, and the present positions on the lines of Kandahar and the Kurram will not be extended. An Envoy with sufficient escort for pomp, but not for menace, will of course be received with honour at Kabul and a treaty of peace with Yakub Khan will be solemnly executed. His throne will be secured to him. His territory will be returned to him subject to certain conditions of maintaining British garrisons at particular points of strategic importance, and he will be very well out of a disastrous war. Unless, therefore, his subjects altogether preclude him from acting voluntarily, or he is wholly incapable of understanding his own interests, the prosecution of campaigning operations is for the present at an end. But for our own part we think we can but lose by this termination of the affair. Because, in the first place we shall seem to have overdone our preparations; because we shall have spent an immense sum of money with incommensurate results; because we shall have made a great display of force without proving its power, and last but not least, because all the unthinking people in Asia, and a good many more in Europe will say that we could not go in arms to Kabul. And there are nine hundred and ninety-nine unthinking people in both continents to the thousandth person who does think. The days of belief in magnanimity are not our days, and when we forego an advantage, the world simply sneers at our fear to take it up. If Kabul is not entered by a British General at the head of a *corps d'armée*, the whole war will have proved a costly and pretentious farce.

THE Lahore paper says:—"We learn from a correspondent that the charge of the 11th and 13th Bengal Lancers, on the Shunwaries south of Peshbolak on the 24th March, was made by 150 sabres under the command of Captain Hamilton Thompson on a large body of the enemy who appeared on the plain after the storming of the village and blowing up of the towers. The charge was a very dashing one, and several hand-to-hand encounters took place. The troopers on the right and left of Captain Thompson were shot and he himself had an encounter with an Afghan who, after discharging his matchlock in Captain Thompson's face, attempted, but ineffectually, to club him with the butt end of his weapon. The squadron was received with a volley at 50 paces and the enemy fought with much desperation; 60 of them were killed."

THE 85th Light Infantry will form part of the permanent garrison of Multan, and also H-1 Royal Artillery. The 70th Regiment now *en route* from Kandahar will be cantoned at the hill station of Dughshai during the ensuing hot season. The 8th Bengal Cavalry return to Multan.

HIS Grace the Governor of Madras made a long speech in the Legislative Council on Wednesday in introducing the new Forest Act, explaining the objects the Government had in view in introducing the Bill. His Grace said that while every provision would be made for the conservation and protection of forests, he would be no party to any Act which would infringe the reasonable rights of villagers.

THE *Pioneer*:—"I do bitterly regret," writes a highly cultivated and intelligent soldier with the Peshawur Field Force, "that I am forbidden to write for the Press." The battle of Deh Surruck, he goes on to say, was better worth describing than any other incident of the war that he has seen. "General Tytler handled the troops to admiration. It is altogether the most brilliant affair of the Khyber column."

ZADKIEL has again proved himself to be a true prophet. In his Almanac for this year, published last autumn, he ventured to make the following prediction:—"Partial eclipse of the moon at the Cape of Good Hope. The ecliptic conjunction takes place at 1-5 p.m. of January 22, Cape mean time. . . . . Saturn in the 11th [house] will bring some difficulties on the Government, and these may chiefly be in connection with hostile acts perpetrated by discontented tribes, as Mars squares Saturn from the 7th house," &c. The 22nd of January, it will, of course, be remembered, was the date of Isandula.

M. A. MILNE EDWARDS in the *Comptes Rendus* calls attention to a most extraordinary animal—a gigantic isopod—dredged by Mr. Alexander Agassiz at 955 fathoms, to the north-east of the bank of Yucatan, north of Tortugas. This isopod measures about 0·23 metre in length by 0·10 metre in breadth. The eyes are greatly developed, in opposition to what might be expected in an animal living at so great a depth and in an obscure medium; each of them is formed of about 4,000 square facets, and instead of being placed upon the upper surface of the head, they occupy the lower surface, and are placed beneath the frontal margin on each side of the base of the antennæ.

THE *Daily News*:—We congratulate Mr. Midshipman Coker on his first despatch. If it is the ambition of an officer to be mentioned in despatches, how highly must he prize the dignity of writing them. In his report of the doings of the naval brigade at Ekowe, Commander Campbell enclosed separate despatches from his lieutenant of marines and from Mr. Midshipman Coker, in whose charge, it appears, was placed the Gatling gun that accompanied our sailors inland. The marines and Mr. Coker's Gatling were placed in rear on the line of march; but on coming into action the midshipman received orders to take his gun to an eminence commanding the enemy, in which position he seems to have occupied an independent command. Independent commands are naturally what young officers look forward to as a means of distinguishing themselves, and although Mr. Coker's separation from his naval commander was probably of very short duration, it gave him the right to sit down and write a despatch, of which duty he has acquitted himself with some credit. The carriage of his gun, he tells us, got injured a bit in transit, probably from the eagerness of the tars in bringing it into action; but this does not appear to have delayed matters much, for Mr. Coker got off several hundred rounds before the enemy was out of range. There has been some difficulty in classifying the Gatling gun, for the Horse Guards cannot quite make up its mind whether it is an artillery or infantry arm, and in the meantime have failed to supply our army at all with the weapon. Mr. Coker, of Her Majesty's ship Active, has settled the question, for under his orders the gun has done good service in Zululand. In fact that young officer enjoyed an opportunity which has seldom, if ever, fallen to the lot of one of his rank before. We do not think, fertile as was Captain Marryat's imagination, that he ever contemplated a midshipman writing a despatch to be forwarded to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and printed in the *London Gazette*. The incident is probably unique in our naval history, and it is one, we may be sure, that the authors of boys' books and juvenile literature will not be slow to take advantage of. Running about with a Gatling gun is perhaps of all kinds of warfare the best suited for an active young midshipman, and we trust Mr. Coker will live long enough to render yet more valuable services to his country.

SEVERAL native eye-witnesses of the battle of Isandula having arrived at Bishopstowe, the residence of the Bishop of Natal, the latter has forwarded to a friend in England the following interesting translation of the statements which the fugitives made to him:—

Yesterday, January 26, 1879, there came here (Bishopstowe) four young men running away, escaping from the battle, who had been drivers of the waggons which went with the Government forces. As soon as they arrived, all the men with whom I was sitting outside the kraal gathered together to hear their story. So they related their running away, and said that they had been staying with their waggons close to the place where the army was fighting. It was under the hill by Sirayo's the battle was. There were very bad rocks there; some were killed by falling amongst the rocks in running away. The regular soldiers were a little way off at first from the Zulu force, but the mounted men went near to it. The Zulu force was above on a place sloping down, that of the English was below, and firing well. But the Zulu force fought by running violently upon the English force. That force (the Zulu) was a regiment of young men, the Ngakamatye. The sun was turning towards afternoon. The Zulu Induna shouted with a great voice, "Stop firing, and go on hand to hand." Thereupon the Ngakamatye took their guns in their left hands and rushed all altogether, and poured themselves upon the English horse and on the foot, and hemmed it all in together with the regular soldiers, stabbing with assegais, crying "Mamo! the cattle of my father" (I stake on today's work). Just a very few escaped on horseback, running away; some were killed by falling over the rocks; some tumbled over a precipice [? precipitous bank of the river]; only a few crossed the Buffalo; some died in the water, for the people of Gamdana, brother of Sirayo's, who had just before submitted to the Government force, fell upon the fugitives by the river, and killed many, both on the banks and in the water. At that time these young men, being just got across the river into Natal, they fell in with Sikota, the son of Mpande, together with two of his head-ringed men, and two youths. When they had gone just a little way Sikota said, "Let us sit down for a minute to rest." The Ngakamatye regiment had by then reached the river, stabbing the fugitives. The Zulu Induna, seeing his men about to cross, shouted with a great voice, saying, "He has not said that you are to cross! He is not invading. He is defending the land of his own people. Do not cross. Come back!" Thereupon the whole regiment turned back, having finished stabbing. But behold! they had been blind till now [the narrators] for there was now the great Zulu force over there, stretching far and wide beyond that which had attacked, and not having joined the battle at all. They say, these four, that themselves and Sikota, and the men with him, and also some white men who had got across, only began to draw breath upon hearing that word which was proclaimed by the Induna; they say that they were saved by that alone, for if it had not been uttered by the Induna they would just have been killed, for they were utterly worn out. The white men who were with them, being exhausted, had given them their guns to fire but there was none of them who cared to do anything but just to look at what would come. The whole Zulu force then set up the great battle song of Dingane—those above and those below all together—the earth resounded with it, and they moved away.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday there were present:—Mr. M. Mowat, Chairman, presided and the following members were also present:—Messrs. Ashley (Benn, Ashley and Co.), Maitland (Ewart, Latham and Co.), J. A. Forbes (Forbes and Co.), Thorburn (Sir C. Forbes and Co.), Bythell (Gaddum and Co.), J. Graham (Graham and Co.), Forest (Killick, Nixon and Co.), Comber (Lyon and Co.), C. Macdonald (C. Macdonald and Co.), Roberts (Owen and Okell), Douglas (Ritchie, Stewart and Co.), E. Moses and S. Solomon (D. Sassoon and Co.), Hector (New Colaba Company).

NEW MEMBERS.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bythell, the following firms and gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber, viz:—The Bank of Bombay, Mr. E. D. Sassoon, Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.

THE NEW PORT TRUST BILL.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen,—I am glad we have been joined by some of our leading native friends as members to-day, and I trust soon to see the number increased. Gentlemen like those whom I have had the honour to propose cannot fail to assist us: indeed, we found such services very valuable the other day in connection with the revision of the tariff. I fear that there has been an impression abroad that the Chamber is meant to be confined to Europeans only. This is a mistake; it is for the interests of commerce generally, and now that there are so many important local institutions springing up, I should like to see the great manufacturing industry represented. Union means strength, and it will be my duty while here to add to the usefulness of the Chamber as far as I possibly can. When the Chamber was opened in 1836 there were several native members. Owing to a division in the camp in 1849 they left and did not return. This day will therefore be a marked one in the annals of the Chamber. We have had many important meetings regarding the new Port Trust Bill of late, and as the subject is one of very great interest to the mercantile community, it behoves us to see that everything done is fair and right, and that the measure now before the public is one which will settle this long-vexed question for a number of years to come. I must, in the first place, acknowledge the liberal manner in which Government has given effect to so many of our suggestions, and I am sure the principle of election is one which we all appreciate. But while ackowledging the liberal spirit which has marked the debates in the Legislative Council, there is one matter of vital importance which I must bring to your notice; it is one on which I know the commercial community feel keenly. We wish the whole of the land which should form the future Trust to be put in the new Bill—a very reasonable request according to my way of thinking. There has, however, been a marked omission, and we have drawn the attention of the Legislative Council to the fact. I mean the land at Wari Bandar, now in possession of the G. I. P. Railway, the cost of which is included in the debt of the Elphinstone property, and the Mody Bay Imperial Estate, which was comprised in the sub-committee's report on the strength of which it was estimated that the trade of the port could bear the taxes, which would be thrown upon it to meet interest on a very large debt. With these properties in possession of the Trust, the sub-committee recommended, and the Chamber approved, that the private properties should be secured for the new Trust at a cost of 75 lakhs. We say that our scheme should be dealt with as a whole and not in part. It was, therefore, with some regret that I gathered from the remarks of the honourable member in charge of the Bill that our recent letter asking that the land should be included in the said Bill occasioned surprise. As business men we all know that it is better that such matters should be settled now than left to the uncertainty of the future, especially in a country like this where changes of officials are continually taking place, and where alterations are being frequently made in its policy. For my own part I must say I have every hope after what we heard from the honourable gentleman, that we shall get the land: indeed, we have felt throughout that the Government of Bombay has lent us every possible assistance in its power. We are informed that both the Wari Bandar and Mody Bay properties being Imperial, the Viceroy alone has the power to deal with them. Acting on the advice of the honourable member we mean to address a respectful memorial to His Excellency on the subject. A draft memorial has accordingly been prepared, and it is for you to say whether you approve of it. The properties asked for are invaluable to the new Trust. I have read a great deal of late regarding the Wari Bandar land, and I agree with the Honourable Mr. Gibbs (whom I regret we are to lose so soon) that the matter is a most complicated one—one which has given rise to keen discussions between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India—particulars of which will be found in the Chamber's report for 1871-72, to which I beg reference. It would be a waste of time for me to go into detail. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway having received land at Parell have agreed to give back a large portion of the Wari Bandar Estate which, as I said before, is included in the Elphinstone Land debt—a debt regarding which the mercantile community never were consulted. For a few years past I urged a re-valuation of the Elphinstone property. Finding there was very little prospect of Government consenting to such a step, I, in common with many others, thought that if Wari Bandar were obtained we should to some extent rest satisfied. Undoubted as the characters of the valuators are, I am sure we should all have liked to have seen a mercantile gentleman amongst the number. Let us now glance at the position of the Mody Bay property. By the Act of 1873 it was lent to the present Port Trust for ten years, and therefore reverts to the Imperial Government in 1883. In that year, gentlemen, you are aware that the interest to be paid by the Trust to Government will be increased from 4 to 4½ per cent. This means an annual difference of a lakh of rupees. The Mody Bay Imperial Estate at present yields Rs. 17,800 per annum; but it is a property which we may expect to find increasing in value, especially after the opening of the New Dock. We ask that this estate be made over to the Trust in perpetuity, and considering the burdens we are taking upon us we are not asking too much. The assignment of this property is made one of the conditions in the sub-committee's report—a report which it is the duty of the Chamber to maintain. It may be, gentlemen, that we should have made our representations to Government regarding the properties in stronger terms, but I submit that what has taken place shows our position clearly. I trust that in forwarding our memorial the Government of Bombay will support our views. Some of the ablest letters of Sir Michael Kennedy show the position which the Bombay Government has taken up regarding Wari Bandar. The day is not far distant when His Excellency Sir Richard Temple will be called upon to open one of the noblest works executed during his reign—the Great Dock—the foundation stone of which was laid by the Heir of England some three years and a half ago: a work which we owe to the genius of Ormiston, a work which will bear favourable comparison with the master pieces of Telford and Rennie. I hope that on that day, if not sooner, His Excellency will be in a position to hand over the entire foreshore to the new Trust—a Trust which in my opinion, if well conducted, cannot fail to be of immense benefit to all interested in the growing trade of this important city.

Mr. Bythell said one might almost judge from what the Chairman had said, if one did not know the circumstances that the Government of India in this matter had been rather hard taskmasters, and the Government of Bombay had been particularly liberal to the trade. The Chairman had referred to the letters of Sir Michael Kennedy, for instance. They were actually written,—he (Mr. Bythell) believed, asking the Government of India to let the trade off the bad bargain which had been accepted by the Bombay Government on behalf of the trade, and that was really what the Government of Bombay were doing now, namely, trying to induce the Government of India to remove the burden which they (the Government of Bombay) had accepted on behalf of the trade without consulting the trade. He maintained that the gratitude of the trade of Bombay was mainly owing to the Government of India, and that the Bombay Government were really only doing their duty in the matter. At the recent Legislative Council meeting, the the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill, criticising the letter sent in by the Chamber, said there would be time enough for them to speak about the making over of the Mody Bay Estate in 1883; but they must not lose sight of the fact that different men took different measures and had different opinions. There were at present gentlemen connected with the Government of India and a Secretary of State who were thoroughly acquainted with the subject; but if the matter were now settled and the Bill passed in such a form that the land would revert to Government in 1883, it was quite possible that when the trade preferred a request to their successors to have the land made over to the Port Trust, the then Members of Government would refuse to entertain the matter at all, and simply say the whole question was settled in 1879 by the Port Trust Bill and they declined to reopen the question. If the trade wished to have this land placed in possession of the Port permanently, it appeared to him that they must get it done now, or it would never be done at all. With regard to the Wari Bandar, if they did not get that back again, the trade of Bombay would be really contributing 30 lakhs towards the cost of the G. I. P. Railway. Of course, it seemed very hard that the country itself should be saddled with the payment of the cost of this land when the Elphinstone Company had already ceded it to Government in return for the permission to reclaim; but the real fact was that the Government of Bombay, when they got permission to purchase the Elphinstone property, never took that into consideration—they simply bought the property at par value, which included the cost of reclaiming the Wari Bandar Estate, and it was only after the purchase was made that the Government of Bombay went to the Government of India and said it is not fair to saddle the trade with the cost of this property. The Government of India of course replied that that was part of the original bargain, that the property had already been handed over to them in return for the concession, and that if the Government of Bombay did not wish to saddle the trade with the cost of it, they ought not to have bought it, but as the trade was not consulted when the property was bought it was unjust that the cost of the mistake should be borne by the trade instead of by the country. On the point of the maximum price to be paid for the private properties now proposed to be purchased, Mr. Bythell said it might not at first sight appear to be such a great matter when spending so large an amount of money, to throw in an extra couple of lakhs; but they must remember that even with 75 lakhs as a maximum, they would have to pay considerably increased bandar fees on many articles. He for one agreed to 75 lakhs being paid for the properties, as a compromise, and he strongly objected to the Government, after the Chamber had put such a very liberal valuation on these properties, throwing in another couple of lakhs for the benefit of the owners of these foreshore properties. They must bear in mind that whatever amount was paid for the properties, the merchants of the Port would have to pay interest on that amount in perpetuity, and when they found Government proposing to pay an amount which they considered excessive, they ought to lift up their voices and protest. If they looked at the present revenues of these properties, which they might almost call forced, because of the attractions which the rival owners employed to draw trade to their bandars, the prices they had mentioned were excessive, and if they looked at the market value—what anybody but Government would pay for them, it must on that head also be acknowledged that the prices the Chamber had named were extremely large. Another point to which he wished to call attention was the fact that after 1883, the trade would have to pay interest on the purchase money at 4½ per cent. The Government paper for the purchase of the property was issued at about 4½ per cent., so that after 1883 Government would actually be charging the trade more than the interest which they had to pay. He did not know if it was advisable at this stage to make any alteration in the memorial; but there might be no harm in submitting a separate letter on this point.

The Chairman said the proceedings of the meeting would be sent with the memorial.

Mr. Bythell then referred to some correspondence in the *Bombay Gazette* between him and Mr. Coke, of Liverpool, and said Mr. Coke had wished to make out that Bombay paid less than almost any port in Great Britain for wharfage and dock accommodation. Among the ports named Bristol was cited as a place where high rates were paid. Whereas he, Mr. Bythell, saw it stated in McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary that the import rates at Bristol were low, and *that no charges whatever were levied there on exports*. He then read the following extract from McCulloch:—"Still, however, it is not to be denied that the trade of Bristol was seriously injured by the high charges that were formerly imposed on the shipping frequenting her port, but that grievance, after having been mitigated by various reductions effected since 1835, has at length been wholly obviated, and the charges on shipping in Bristol are now remarkable for their moderation. This important reform took place in 1848, under the Local Act 11 and 12 Vict. C. 43, which transferred the property of the docks from the former Dock Company to the citizens, and vested their management in Common Council. In consequence of this change and of the reduction of the rates, ships that formerly paid 3s. and 2s. per ton of dock dues now pay 1s., while those that paid 1s. now pay 6d., and those that paid 8d. and 6d. now pay 4d. per ton. And it is of importance to observe that all charges on ships and goods outwards have been wholly abolished; so that as regards exports, Bristol is now an absolutely free port." Mr. Bythell said Mr. Coke had also held up Liverpool as an example of what ought to be done by Government here in the way of levying port dues and charges, but it happened that a day or two before the meeting a member of the Chamber sent him the following extract from an English newspaper of the 7 ultimo, showing what the effect of the excessive charges at Liverpool had been:—

"EXCESSIVE PORT CHARGES IN LIVERPOOL.—The charges in connection with the loading and discharging of cargoes in Liverpool having for some time past been considered as excessive, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have it in consideration to issue a revised scale. At the meeting of the board yesterday an interim reduction of 10 per cent on the master porterage rates was resolved upon on the motion of Mr. P. Nelson, who stated that Liverpool compared very unfavourably in the matter of port charges with Cardiff, Bristol, Workington, Barrow, Fleetwood, and other ports, and that trade was being diverted in consequence. The annual expenditure on account of master porterage in Liverpool was about a quarter of a million, and the reduction of 10 per cent would mean a saving of about £2,000 a month."

Mr. Bythell said in conclusion what he wished to make clear was simply this, that first of all the Government of India in making the concessions which the Chamber asked for, would be simply making the trade of Bombay from bearing the cost of the Wari Bandar Estate while they had not the use of it; and secondly, it was extremely reasonable for them to object to the Government of India paying for these properties more than the extremely high valuation of 75 lakhs, which was accepted as a sort of compromise by the Committee of the Chamber. There was one other matter which he wished to refer to. He wished to explain that the reason why there was such an extremely small meeting was that a very large section of the Chamber objected strongly to the purchase being carried out on any terms, and the gentlemen who took that view of the question had refused to attend the meeting he believed—several of them had spoken to him to that effect—because their presence there might be taken as indirectly signifying that they agreed to the purchase if effected at the reduced price of 75 lakhs. He moved that the memorial which was laid on the table be adopted and forwarded forthwith to H. E. the Viceroy.

The motion was seconded by Mr. E. Comber.

Mr. Roberts asked for an explanation as to what would be the effect of excluding the small properties at the Siwri end of the foreshore from the purchase.

The Chairman said there was at present little or nothing done at the bandars on those small properties. Of course, if the Port Trust had a monopoly of the remainder of the foreshore, and these small properties were not included, the proprietors standing out might give Government some little trouble by trying to attract the firewood and hay trade; but they must take the risk of that. Were they to be put out by every little thought that might arise, they would never get at the end of any great question. He thought, and he believed the gentlemen who sat with him on the Sub-Committee thought also, that the valuations named by the Chamber for those upper foreshore properties were very fair indeed.

Mr. Solomon did not wish to trouble the meeting with any long remarks, but he thought it was just as well to lay before the Chamber the view which it struck him an outside observer might take of their proceedings. He fancied anybody looking on from a distance would think that the Chamber was in a sort of way stultifying itself. At their last meeting they passed a resolution asking Government to make haste and settle this business, and now they were about to pass another resolution asking Government to delay it. The question of the Port Trust obtaining permanent possession of the Wari Bandar and the Mody Bay Estates he thought was one that very properly came within the province of the Chamber, and they were quite right to ask Government to concede the point to them; but he did not think the way they were going about it was the one calculated to command the greatest amount of attention from the authorities. They now said to Government "stop what you are doing until you have given us what we want;" and it appeared to him that that request was contradictory of the resolution passed at the last meeting. He did not think there was any one present who would second him, or he would move an amendment that they should go to the Viceroy in the way Mr. Gibbs recommended and ask the Government of India to hand over those properties to the trade, stating the grounds on which they were entitled to the concession, but without asking them to delay the progress of a business which had been in hand for the last twelve months, and which if further delays were suggested by the Chamber itself, might be delayed another twelve months, or even longer. That was what he thought was the outside view of the matter. Personally, on behalf of the firm which he represented, he said the Chamber now asked Government to deprive them of the interest on the amount which they would receive for the time which would elapse before the settlements were effected. The Chamber must be aware, as all mercantile men were, that wherever there was a time of dispute and discussion in trade, the trade itself must suffer to a considerable extent; and naturally enough, during the time these negotiations had been going on, the trade of the private bandars had suffered to a considerable extent, because, as Mr. Bythell remarked, the owners had to attract trade to their properties, and in the belief that Government were about to settle the matter shortly, they had omitted to use these attractions. Naturally, the trade had to a certain extent fallen off, and the longer this interregnum went on, the worse it would be for the private owners. It seemed to him that the Chamber proceeded rather too far in asking Government, after having stated the values which they thought should be paid for the properties, to be so very particular to a few rupees more or less what they gave. In discussing this question it must be borne in mind that the interests of the Chamber of Commerce as representing the trade of the port, or the buyers of the property, and those of the Foreshore proprietors or the sellers of the property, were altogether antagonistic, and each party was bound to make the best of their case. Having done so they must leave the result to Government who had to decide between the two opposing interests. It was unlikely that large negociations of this kind could be settled without some little difficulty, and supposing the maximum price held out for by the owners was only half a lakh beyond 75 lakhs, and 75 lakhs was the amount stated in the Bill, then it would be impossible for any settlement to be come to at all. As it was, although he approved very much of the principle of the whole memorial, he should be obliged to vote against it.

Mr. Bythell, in reply, said the Chamber were not stultifying themselves by their present action. What they said before was that if Government would give certain concessions, they would recommend the purchase to be made on certain terms. The Government of Bombay now said they were not prepared to make those concessions, but proposed to give the Secretary of State power to buy the properties at a higher price than the Chamber had recommended should be paid for them, and that the Chamber should hold their tongue for the present about concessions and go to the Government of India afterwards. Under these circumstances, it seemed to him (Mr. Bythell) that the Chamber were taking an extremely consistent line of action in sending forward the Memorial. As to the owners of the properties losing the interest on the purchase money that would have been paid for them, had no delay occurred of course in the meantime they would get their revenues. It appeared to him that in regard to this point, Mr. Solomon had made rather an unfortunate admission. Mr. Solomon virtually said the efforts which had been made to divert traffic to their bandars having been relaxed for a short time, the result was that the trade had already fallen off. It seemed to him that that showed most conclusively that if those efforts ceased for a year, the private properties would get scarcely any trade at all; and, therefore, instead of paying 75 lakhs for properties which had been bolstered up in that way, the Government ought to pay less.

Mr. Solomon said that by "attractions" he meant permanent engagements, and it was because the private foreshore owners had been expecting to come to the end of the negociations that they had been prevented from entering into any permanent engagements such as would have kept trade at a particular property, so that the other competing properties, and more particularly the Port Trust properties, have gained the benefit. There was also, perhaps, a good deal to account for the falling off in the fact that trade generally had been very bad during the past year.

The Chairman put the resolution to the vote, and it was carried by 6 to 1.

The Chamber then adjourned.

IT is a startling fact that in a single year, fifty American preachers should have been found guilty of crimes or misdemeanours by the secular courts. The list of these reverend offenders, printed by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is an interesting contribution to the statistics of 1878, and deserves the serious attention of the class chiefly concerned. Naturally, the larger denominations furnish more black sheep than the smaller ones.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo 1 European, 10 East Indians, 6 Native Christians, 174 Hindoos, and 35 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 226 persons, the average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years being 255 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 30 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 56 from fever, 21 from dysentery, 8 from diarrhœa, and 110 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 327,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 29·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 33·5 per 1,000 per annum.

A RECENT number of the *La Nature* describes a simple and convenient night lamp, the invention of M. Behn, indicating the hour by the extent of combustion of the oil. From the oil reservoir rise two vertical glass tubes, one contains oil and is graduated for the hours, the other contains the wick saturated with oil and giving the light. The construction is such that one hour is required to consume the quantity of oil between two graduations of the first-mentioned tube. A reflector placed under the flame at the side throws a luminous beam across the graduated tube. During the night one can thus see what height the oil stands in the tube and read the corresponding hour.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT, THE HON. MR. GIBBS.

AFTER the transaction of the regular business at the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society on Tuesday, at which His Excellency the Governor presided,

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I believe the next business falls to me, and it is to announce to you my resignation of the office of your President, which you conferred on me in the year 1874. It was an office in which I had very great pleasure in doing what I could for the benefit of the Society, and in resigning that office into your hands now I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the great kindness and forbearance with which you have met me on all occasions. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor—Gentlemen, you have just heard the terms in which our departing President, Mr. Gibbs, has announced his resignation. It will be my duty to propose to you presently a resolution accepting that resignation, but before doing so, I will endeavour, with your permission, to fulfil as well as I can the part which is set down for me in the programme of the proceedings of this meeting—that is, to deliver to you a brief address regarding the history, condition, and prospects of this Society. I am sure, gentlemen, you will all concur in the expression of our thanks to Mr. Gibbs for his conduct as President during several years past. You are aware that he has succeeded in this Presidential chair several very distinguished persons. Among his predecessors have been such honoured names as Sir James Mackintosh, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, the Hon. J. P. Willoughby, Sir Erskine Perry, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Newton. These names I select as the most distinguished out of a long roll of Presidents of this Society during now nearly three-quarters of a century. It is hardly the part of contemporary history to specify what position Mr. Gibbs will hold in the annals of this Society as compared with the several historical names of his predecessors in the chair whom I have now mentioned, but I am sure in respect of zeal for the interests of this society and in assiduous and efficient attention to his duties as President, he has been equal to the greatest of his predecessors. (Hear, hear.) Although his many avocations may not have permitted him to contribute frequent papers to your proceedings, gentlemen, nevertheless he has done a great deal in his official capacity to advance the interests and objects of this Society. He has been a promoter of archæology, he has been an assiduous collector of coins and the expositor of numismatology, and the last current number of the Society's journal contains a learned and interesting paper from him on zodiacal coins. Then, gentlemen, I would ask your attention for a very few moments to the gradual growth of this Society during the 19th century. In order to do this, I have consulted your learned and efficient secretaries, Mr. Martin Wood and Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, and I acknowledge most cordially the great assistance I have obtained from them in collating numerous and interesting facts regarding your past history. It may be within the knowledge of many gentlemen present that the real origin of this Society dates as far back as the 26th November 1804, when a meeting was held in Parel House consisting of only 17 persons,—a very little band indeed, but still a band which though small in numbers was great in influence and in celebrity. Among those 17 persons who then met were Jonathan Duncan, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. William Erskine, the famous historian, and Sir Charles Forbes, who subsequently became not only the prince of merchants but also the prince of philanthropists in Bombay. (Applause.) Among them also was Viscount Valentia, then a military officer and subsequently a distinguished officer; and this band was shortly afterwards joined by four or five others, among whom were no less persons than William Sykes, Basil Hall, James MacMurdo, famed for geological inquiry, and John Briggs, the famous historian of the Mahomedans. So the Bombay Literary Society, thus founded, went on till the year 1820, and was amalgamated with the Royal Asiatic Society in 1827. Thereby it gained great influence, because with the Royal Asiatic Society of London are connected all the great Orientalists not only in the United Kingdom but in Europe. Now, from that period 1827 to 1829, I beg you to mark the gradual growth of our Society. In 1829 we had, with resident and non-resident members and subscribers, a total number of 152 supporters. In 1871 we had 180 supporters; in 1875 we had 244 supporters; and now in 1879 we have 253 supporters, which is the greatest number yet attained. It has often been said that these sort of societies in British India generally fall away and gradually decline. That cannot at all events be said of our Society, for we are gradually increasing. It is to be remarked, however, that our income has scarcely kept pace with the progress of our numbers, for in 1829 our income amounted to Rs. 11,800, and in 1871 to Rs. 18,700, which is the highest income we have ever yet attained. In 1875 our income was just Rs. 17,000, and it is now put down, according to one account for the year just passed, at only Rs. 16,000. I think, however, it will turn out to be something more than that, so that we still have an income of between Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 17,000, though that is not quite so great as the highest income we attained in 1871. This slight falling off within the last year or two is to be accounted for by a diminution of the rate of subscription. In former days, so great was the interest which gentlemen, Europeans and natives, felt in this Society, that they were willing to pay Rs. 100 a year. That rate was reduced to Rs. 50 a year, but as there was not a corresponding increase in numbers, it was necessary to raise it again, and it now stands at Rs. 75. I mention this point because I believe, I have heard it said at least, that some members are inclined to consider this rate of Rs. 75 a year too high; but it will be manifest to you that it is really the lowest rate at which we can carry on our important duties. Now, gentlemen, the great cause of the increase of our numbers is a very fortunate one, namely, the accession of so many native gentlemen to the ranks of our subscribers. (Applause.) In the beginning, in the days of Mackintosh, and Elphinstone, and Malcolm, and other great men departed, the members of this Society were almost exclusively Europeans, and although I observe in the address to Mountstuart Elphinstone, given by this Society in 1827, allusion is distinctly made to the admission of natives, and it is further stated that their admission will tend to cement the bonds between the European and native sections of the general community of Bombay, nevertheless it was not until 1840 that anything real was done. I believe the oldest resident member of this Society, whether European or native, is sitting at this table in the person of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. (Hear, hear.) He was elected a member in 1840, and I understand that in those days so jealous were the European members upon the point that he experienced a certain amount of difficulty in obtaining admission. So far from there being any difficulty now, there are, though not so many native members as Europeans, still about one-third of our members are natives, and the increasing popularity of the Society with native gentlemen is manifested by the fact that I fancy at this moment one half of my audience consists of natives, and one of our joint secretaries (a most talented and efficient Secretary) is also a native of this Presidency. There are now, gentlemen, no less than 75 native members of this Society, and it is remarkable that among the donors to this Society three of the most munificent have been natives of this Presidency, namely, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, who gave Rs. 8,000 for the purchase of a collection of coins; Mr. Juggernath Sunkersett, who presented Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of works of Natural History; and Mr. Premchund Roychund, who gave Rs. 10,000 for fitting up the room assigned to Oriental Literature. Many donations were given by reason of the zealous advocacy of Dr. Birdwood, so I am informed; and though he is absent and is residing in England, no doubt we have his constant sympathies, and I am sure he is present in spirit at all our meetings. (Hear, hear.) Then, gentlemen, such being our past progress, let us think for a moment of our present and of our future. Now, really this is a Society of considerable prestige and distinction, a Society for the sake of which every member ought to exert himself, and induce his friends outside to exert themselves also. Among our distinguished honorary members have been the late Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, Professor Monier Williams, Dr. A. Weber, Dr. L. Westergard, the late Garcin de Tassy, and the Italian Signor O. Negri. Now these, gentlemen, are very distinguished names, not only in India, but all the world over, and in Europe especially. Then among our notable contributors I find Dr. Murray Mitchell upon Marathi poetry, Dr. Carter upon geology and botany, the Rev. Dr. Wilson upon Oriental literature, General Jacob upon the translation of inscriptions, Sir Bartle Frere in respect of descriptions of cave temples, Mr. Justice Newton in respect to ancient coins of Western India, Bhow Daji (a well known native name) upon inscriptions, coins, and Sanskrit literature, Rao Saheb Mandlik upon Sanskrit literature, Mr. Fleet (a member of the Civil Service, now in England assisting, I believe, in bringing out the work prepared by Mr. Burgess on the Archæological Survey) on Canarese and Sanskrit inscriptions; Dr. Birdwood upon Indian economic history and commercial geography; and then Professor Bhandarkar, Dr. Bühler, and Mr. Telang upon inscriptions on caves, and copper plates, and Sanskrit literature. Then three foreigners of some distinction in our Anglo-Indian literary world are Dr. DaCunha, Mr. Rehatsek, and Dr. Lisboa, two of whom at least are present to-day. Besides all these literary contributions to our journal, there is our extensive library, in part of which we are now assembled. This library was founded together with the Bombay Literary Society in 1804. It includes all the collections of the Literary Society, to which also were added the collections of the Geological Society, and it now numbers, I believe, no less than 15,000 volumes. Besides, there is our collection of coins of the Parthians, Sassanians, Caliphs, Moguls, Pathans, Guptas, and Gujaratis, in addition to a considerable collection of modern coins. To all this is to be added our journal which has existed nearly 40 years, inasmuch as the 37th number has now been reached. Then, gentlemen, all these circumstances constitute in their aggregate a strong claim upon the personal exertions of every member to promote the interests of the Society in future. Now, the objects of our Society no doubt alter from time to time, according to the shifting circumstances of the period. Nevertheless, the earliest descriptions given of the objects of the Association seem to be still applicable to the present day. In 1837 the Rev. Dr. Wilson, I mean the famous Missionary, addressing my predecessor in the Government, and my uncle also, Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Dr. Wilson being then President of the Society, spoke as follows:—"The general objects of the research of our Society are well known. What Sir William Jones, the prince and pioneer of British Orientalists in India, said of the Bengal Society, is applicable to ours, and the distinguished institution in London, with which we are connected:—The bounds of its investigation will be the geographical limits of Asia; and within these limits its inquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man, or produced by nature." Commenting upon that, Dr. Wilson went on to speak as follows:—"What are the physical aspect, capabilities and actual productions of this vast country which Providence has placed under our care? What monuments and records does it contain which testify to its past greatness, and illustrate its chequered history? What is the intellectual, moral, and economical condition of the numerous and diversified tribes which inhabit its oceanic plains, its gigantic mountains, and exhaustless forests? What are its numerous languages in reference to derivation, grammatical structure, and analogy, and power and beauty of expression? What are its various religions, in their fundamental principles, established observances, and actual developments in practical worship, and the regulation of life and manners? What are the principles of its civil and criminal jurisprudence, and what modifications have they undergone in consequence of the instruction of experience, and the mutations in the Government and community, and how, with a due regard to the present frame-work of native society, can they be rendered consistent with that justice and benevolence which are the foundation and support of Britain's sway?" Such, then, are the questions which Dr. Wilson propounded for the consideration of the members of this Society, and I venture to think that though many years have passed since these words were spoken, those principles are still equally applicable at the present moment. (Applause.) Now, in carrying out those principles, I find that the principal subjects to which this Society and its chief members have directed their attention are the deciphering of all ancient inscriptions, the study of old Indian coins, geology and botany, Marathi, Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian literature, history, geography, and archæology, the philosophy, science, and art of India. These, gentlemen, are noted as the principal or general pursuits, but besides these there are special subjects in respect of which a few of the members have made their mark. These special subjects are the *facsimiles* of inscriptions on caves in Western India and their decipherment, transliteration, and translation of inscriptions relating to grants, &c., on copperplates and stones, researches into the study of the ancient coins of Western India, Persian and Arabic literature. Then these achievements, gentlemen, however considerable they are, do, we must admit, leave a great deal undone. No doubt in the earlier statements of the objects of this Society, especially in the eloquent and comprehensive address which was delivered by Sir James Mackintosh in 1804, natural and physical science was alluded to as one of the main objects of this Society. Now, during the more than half a century which has since elapsed, natural and physical science has to a considerable degree passed out of our hands. So many special associations are formed in Europe, so many undertakings are commenced by Government in this country, that the result is, those private persons who have much to communicate on scientific subjects have a tendency, a disposition either to send their communications to England or submit them to Government. Nevertheless, despite all these disadvantages, Geology and Botany are among the subjects which are extensively treated of in the journal of this Society. This very day you have heard a list announced of new plants discovered in Western India, and I think the last number of the journal contained a paper upon Botany. And although in Western India Government will do a great deal for Botany, and I hope will spread a knowledge of it by establishing in various parts of this Presidency Botanic Gardens, so as in some degree to place this Presidency on a par with the Bengal Presidency, nevertheless all this will leave a great deal to be done by private members of Society. When gentlemen, private gentlemen, send contributions to the herbarium at Poona, they will doubtless at the same time be disposed to write monograms upon particular specimens which they send. Such monograms may be well communicated to the Society. Again, our Forest Department, as you are well aware, is greatly extended and expanded, and its members will, in the course of their official inquiries, come across a vast number of interesting specimens, regarding which they may send papers to this Society. The same way with Zoology. We hope shortly to systematise the Zoological section of the Victoria Museum. We also may establish, perhaps, a Zoological Garden in connection with that institution. These proceedings will stimulate Zoological inquiry, will invite contributions from all kinds of gentlemen who take an interest in the brute creation, and will induce them to prepare papers, which may very properly be communicated to this Society, a society in which the Government itself takes so great and so lasting an interest. The same way with Geology. No doubt the Geological Survey which is being undertaken by the Government of India, spreading itself all over India, does as it were take up a great deal of ground which might have been—imperfectly perhaps, but still might have been—occupied by this Society. Nevertheless a great deal remains to be done by separate inquiry, such inquiry as may be undertaken by private individuals, for consider the great changes that are going on all along the coast, and at the mouths of our great rivers. Several marine authorities are present, and they can tell you how bays and arms of the sea which were once navigable, were once indeed the great highways of commerce, are now entirely silted up. What has become of Cambay, once the great emporium of the Mediæval ages? Would it not be interesting to have a narrative of the progress of the silting up of the northern parts of the Gulf of Cambay? Take another instance. You will find that there is an interesting discussion as to why Mahmud of Ghazni returned to Afghanistan across the Sind Desert instead of returning through the Valley of the Indus. That was probably caused by the circumstances that in those days the Runn of Cutch, which is now sand over which you can gallop, was covered by the Ocean. I mention that merely as an instance of the great field which still exists in Western India for such Geological inquiry as may be conducted by members of this Society. Take the Province of Sind, which still belongs at this moment to Bombay. If scientific gentlemen, members of this Association, were to begin to inquire into the topographical changes in the Valley of the Indus, and the consequences which those changes have produced upon the history and society in that region, why the field of research would be simply endless. I think I may mention one more instance,—Meteorology. It is true that we have an excellent Observatory at Colaba, and also that we are establishing Observatories in the interior of the Presidency to take observations from one end of the year to the other; but these proceedings, instead of taking away work from us, ought rather to stimulate us to increase our meteorological observations. Members of this Society may observe the changes in the temperature, the phenomena of the coming monsoon, and so on, and having collated their observations with the observations in the Government Observatories, may communicate the result of their inquiries to this Society. But besides these scientific questions, there is one remarkable field which is peculiarly the province of this Association, and that is inquiry into the history and progress of the various sciences and arts amongst the natives of this country. That is a field, I say, peculiarly our own. Mr. H. D. Colebrooke, in 1823, in his inaugural address to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, used the following language:—"Nor is the ascertainment of any fact to be considered destitute of use. The aberrations of the human mind are a part of its history. It is neither uninteresting, nor useless, to ascertain what it is that ingenious men have done, and contemplative minds have thought in former times; even where they have erred: especially, where their error has been graced by elegance, or redeemed by tasteful fancy." Now, this seems to me, gentlemen, to indicate a most appropriate field for the inquiries of this Society. We may endeavour to learn the progress which the ancient Indians, either Hindus, or Bhuddists, or Mahomedans, or Parsis, have made in the various arts and sciences to which they have devoted their attention. Much of their science may turn out to be incorrect, much of their Art may also prove to be inferior to modern Art, but wherever investigations are conducted I am sure much will be discovered which shall be instructive to Europeans and which shall especially enable them to understand the character and the instincts of the native community. And, gentlemen, besides these scientific subjects, there is still an immense field in archæology, history, philosophy, and literature, a field which none can occupy so well as you, a field which is especially and naturally almost exclusively your own. Now, here again much is done by Government. For instance, there is an Archæological Survey, of which the original proposer and promoter was Mr. Gibbs himself, and which is now being carried out so faithfully and effectively by Mr. Burgess, who is present here to-day. There are also the excellent proceedings which are now going on in London under Mr. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service. There are also numerous very excellent works published by private individuals, either independently of this Society or under the auspices of Government, such works especially as those of your distinguished member, Mr. Hope, whom it has been my privilege and pleasure to bring among you this afternoon. His works extend to Ahmedabad, Gujarat, and then to Bejapur and the Deccan right down to the Southern Maratha Country on the borders of Mysore. I am sure he will be the first to tell you that great as his researches have been they have merely touched the surface of the vast field which invites your inquiry. I think that as we drove down here this afternoon, in talking over with him the results of his work, he himself said, with that modesty which always pertains to men of great knowledge, that after all these elaborate works and inquiries he has only just brushed the surface. Well now, if Mr. Hope says that of Gujarat and the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country, fancy what must be the comparatively unknown condition of the rest of Western India. Then as regards Philosophy. Why the great founders and promoters of Philosophy in India, as is well known, belong to that most intellectual of all races the Brahmins. Nowhere have the Brahmins been more influential, more learned, more industrious than in Western India, especially in Gujarat and the Konkan. Their philosophy is still very incompletely understood even by themselves—(laughter)—much more by us. I am sure the several Brahmin gentlemen present will be the first to acknowledge the truth of this statement. Then take again Literature. There were many celebrated libraries in ancient times of Sanskrit literature collected about this Presidency, especially in the North of Gujarat. Those libraries have been to some extent drawn upon by our Sanskrit professors, Professor Bandarkar, Dr. Kielhorn, and others, but nevertheless those learned men will be the first to tell you that such libraries have not been sufficiently explored, that they still ought to be, as it were, ransacked in order to produce their wealth of learning for the instruction of this later generation. Then, as to History. No doubt there is that most elaborate History of the Marathas by Mr. Grant Duff, a history which was written when all the data were fresh, when all the records were immediately available, and when many of the actors were still present to interpret all those records. This history was written among advantages which may be never possessed again by any historian of the Marathas, but still let any one travel, as I have done, through the Maratha country, study some of the particulars of history on the spot, and have the advantage of conversation with the natives of the country, so far as I am able, regarding their historical traditions,—let any one do all this I say, and he will be the first to admit that there is a vast field still open in respect of the political and social history of the Marathas of the Deccan. I say take the range of the Western Ghauts, from the latitude of Khandeish down to the latitude of Canara, you will find dotted at various points with historical and celebrated fortresses, regarding each of which a monogram remains to be written. Then there are such books as that excellent book on Gujarat by Kinloch Forbes, who was a distinguished, and is now a lamented, member of this Society. His book contains mention of many cities which must once have been great and celebrated, and prosperous and powerful, but of which nothing more than a name remains. If only we could discover the historical particulars regarding them! If Mr. Kinloch Forbes were fortunately still living among us, he would be the first to tell us that there is an immense field for research remaining where his learned labours were conducted. Then again, it is true that the Government *Gazetteer* now being prepared so vigorously under the management of Mr. Campbell, of the Civil Service, takes up a great deal of historical ground. There are many excellent specialities being written, such as Mr. Nairne's History of the Konkan, and Mr. Stokes's History of Belgaum. There are those most brilliant and splendid essays upon the early European settlers on the Western Coast of India written by the late lamented Phillip Anderson. Now, let any of these histories be taken, which relate to only a particular epoch or particular circumstances, and consider what would remain to be done if the history of all Western India were to be written with the same precision, the same vigour, and the same realization of the circumstances. There are also two special histories written by foreigners regarding the ancient foreign possessions on the coast of India, such as that by Mr. Fonseca on Goa. But still after all these labours and all these researches, the fact remains that the ancient Hindu history of Western India, the history that precedes the advent of the Mahomedans, really remains to be written. Even the Mahomedan period, though better known, is in many respects considerably unknown. Take, for instance, the kingdom of Beejapore. What a monogram might be written by anyone who could undertake to say what were the founders of that kingdom; what were its forces by sea and land—recollect that they had naval power in those days as well as military power; what were its administrative divisions and its districts; how its government was conducted; who were its principal pro-consuls and administrators, and the like! And that being the condition of our knowledge in respect of kingdoms of which such splendid architectural remains are still extant, how utterly ignorant are we all of the ancient Hindu kingdoms which were absorbed in the kingdom of Beejapore. Now, gentlemen, I think I have perhaps said enough to give you some imperfect notion of the vast field of interesting study which lies before you. I hope that even this brief consideration may prove a stimulus to the future President, whoever he may be, to exert himself for the future interests of this Society as Mr. Gibbs has done in the past. (Applause.) I am sure for myself as Patron I can only say in the words which my uncle and predecessor, Sir James Carnac, used when replying to an address by the then President of the Society, Dr. Wilson, namely, that you may rely upon my utmost efforts to promote the best interests of this Society for the sake of literature, and for the honour of Bombay. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, I will read to you the resolution which has been placed in my hands:—

"That the most cordial thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon'ble James Gibbs, who has intimated his resignation of the office of President, for his assiduous and zealous efforts to promote the prosperity of the Society for his constant attention to the disposal of the correspondence relating to ancient coins and the arrangement of the coin collection, and also the assistance he has generally rendered to the Committee not only in connection with numismatic enquiries, but in respect of all subjects coming before them. The members now present express their regret at the retirement of the hon'ble gentleman, but trust that, his health being maintained in Europe, he may yet render many services to the Society and to India in general."

The Hon. Mr. Justice West seconded the motion which was supported by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Mr. James Burgess.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, in reply, thanked those present very much for the great kindness with which you have received the proposition proposed by H. E. the Governor, and in wishing the Society farewell, he begged to express a hope that it would long flourish to be the means of carrying out many of those inquiries which His Excellency had so eloquently touched upon.

The meeting was then dissolved.

CALCUTTA HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

THE number of births registered in February was 464. It was considerably less than the numbers registered in the corresponding months of three preceding years. This marked diminution is to be observed among all classes of the community, except the non-Asiatics. The mean number of births in the decade was 393. The death-rate in February was 31·7 per 1,000 of population per annum, against 40·9 in the previous month. The rate exceeded all the corresponding rates of the decade except that of 1876. There were 58 deaths from cholera, a number which is lower than any corresponding figure of the decade. Fevers show a seasonal decline, though the number registered in February, *viz.*, 427, was exceedingly high for that month. The mortality from bowel-complaints was less by 27 than that of the corresponding month of the last year, but exceeded the average decennial number by 12. Small-pox was fatal to 133 persons in February against 63 in January. The number exceeded the recorded mortality of the last two years of excessive prevalence, *viz.*, 1875 and 1878, by 27 and 54 respectively. Deaths from diseases registered as due to "other causes" were less numerous than those recorded in the corresponding months of the three preceding years. Infant mortality reckoned on 1,000 estimated births was as follows:—Hindus, 242·4; Mahomedans, 356; mixed races, 275·8; non-Asiatics, 111·9; the latter ratio resulting from two deaths.

EASTER PENALTIES.

(*Statesman.*)

A CORRESPONDENT, who has evidently been studying the last number of *Punch*, sends us the following "Easter Penalties" for certain officials who are presumed to have misbehaved themselves:—

Lord Lytton.—To receive a weekly deputation of the British Indian Association without getting angry.

Sir John Strachey.—To explain the silver question to the new Amir of Cabul.

Sir Ashley Eden.—To read the *Some Prokash* every morning before breakfast.

Colonel Colley.—To write a defence of the Allahabad Mayo Memorial Hall Ode.

General Roberts.—To apologise to the Special Correspondent of the *Standard*.

The Press Commissioner.—To send an ultimatum to the Afghan newspapers.

The Hon. T. C. Hope.—To offend nobody for twelve months.

Sir George Couper.—To provide a famine insurance fund at his own expense.

General Sir Sam Browne.—To write leaders for the *Times* on the new scientific frontier.

Major Cavagnari.—To persuade the Russians to evacuate Central Asia.

The Bishop of Lahore.—To lecture the natives on wearing shoes.

The *Pioneer* (*hardest of all*).—To pitch into everybody.

LAWN TENNIS ON SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CEYLON TIMES."

SIR,—I have got into hot water with several of my friends and neighbours because early on Sunday mornings, and in the cool of Sunday evenings, I join the members of my family in a game of that healthy pastime, Lawn Tennis. I am told that I am not a Christian, and that I have no fear of God or judgment, and so warmly has what I regarded as a most innocent exercise been condemned that, like Topsy, I begin to feel that "I'se very wicked." I should therefore feel glad if you or some of your readers will give me their views on the subject. If I am thoroughly convinced by any arguments that I am doing what is wrong, and setting a bad example either to my family or my neighbours, I will immediately give in, but at present, I contend that I am doing no harm. Archbishop Whately, I find, says that "with regard to the Sabbath there is evidently no mention made to the Gentiles, for they were not commanded to keep it. But the Lord's Day was celebrated among the early Christians." He goes on to say "when some traditional institution has come down to us, of which great part is probably of Apostolic origin, we are to take the whole *as a human ordinance*, and as not designed to bind all Christians absolutely, though deserving of attentive and respectful enquiry owing to its antiquity. If I had, in fact, not the least doubt as to the custom of the Apostles, I should not be bound to conform to their practice, nor to celebrate their love feasts, &c." That the manner of observing Sunday has varied from time to time is beyond doubt, and Dr. Arnold writes "it was made more or less strict on grounds of religious expediency, without reference in either case to the authority of the fourth commandment. Our own reformers required the clergy to teach the people that they would grievously offend God if they abstained from working on Sunday in harvest time." It would be easy to multiply such quotations and facts, all tending to show that there is strong evidence *against* the theory of a Divine authority for Christians to observe a seventh day; but before I trouble you with any further arguments, I should like to hear something on the other side.

PATERFAMILIAS.

Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, March 26.

LANCASHIRE AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on March 5th, to receive a deputation from Liverpool on the Indian exchanges and the silver question. The chair was occupied by the President of the Chamber (Mr. B. Armitage) The following is a summary of the proceedings:—

Mr. J. K. Cross, M. P., had been invited to attend the meeting, but was unable to do so. In apologising for his absence he wrote:—"The so-called silver question is the most important commercial and financial question of the day, and threatens all concerned in the Eastern commerce and finance with ruin. The real difficulty appears to be that we have no common standard of value between England and India, and unless one can be created trade between those countries whose sole standard is silver and those countries whose standard is gold will revert to a system of barter."

The President, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting had been called at the request of the gentlemen who formed the deputation with the object of speaking upon a question that was exceedingly interesting to the commercial community at the present time. The deputation consisted of Mr. Stephen Williamson, Mr. Samuel Smith, and Mr. Henry Cooke, all of whom were members of the directorate of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Anything they might address to the Manchester Chamber would be received with very great respect. With reference to the constitution of the meeting, it was composed of the Directors of the Chamber and a number of gentlemen who were connected with the commerce of those countries which were chiefly affected by what was usually termed the silver question.

Mr. Williamson said the reason why they in Liverpool were led to bestir themselves in this matter was one which would no doubt influence his hearers in the same direction. It was to be found in the extremely depressed state of trade and commerce and of our manufacturing industries. We might date the decadence of our industries and commerce from 1873, and we were now entering upon the sixth year of decadence and extremely bad trade, and instead of diminishing it seemed to be increasing. For his own part he could not see daylight in the future. Therefore, casting about for the causes which had led to this state of affairs, the men of Liverpool and of Manchester were in duty bound and as a matter of self-preservation to consider all the economical causes besides others that might lead to the present condition of affairs. Some of them in Liverpool considered the discrediting of silver as a most important factor in the present commercial and industrial depression, and if Liverpool and Manchester were pretty well agreed in regard to that subject it might have a great influence in the councils of the nation, and might have a most powerful influence in bringing about that rehabilitation of the now discredited silver which seemed necessary to secure a return of prosperity. They all knew that without money the world could not get on. The world traded with about fourteen hundred millions of gold and silver, the silver being about six hundred and fifty millions and the gold seven hundred and fifty millions. Now the contention of himself and his colleagues was that the world was most unwisely tending in the

on 27 June, 2017

direction of the complete discrediting of silver money. As a means of liquidating balances of international indebtedness it was utterly discredited. A man might send Manchester prints or calicoes to Calcutta, and just as well barter them for jute as get payment in rupees to-day and bring the rupees to this country. This discrediting of the silver money of the world was a most important aspect of the question, and had better be grappled with at the beginning. The traders of the world were thrown from a capital of fourteen hundred millions to trade upon to a value of about seven or eight hundred millions. The effect had been to throw out of gear and effect most injuriously our interests, both commercial and otherwise. No doubt we could reduce business, shut up our mills, and curtail our iron industries, and gradually the world might settle down, if it wished, to trade upon a gold basis; but in the meantime it would lead to a continuance and a dreadful intensification of the present distress. It seemed to him that the remedy for the evil lay in the rehabilitation of silver. That could, however, only be done by a general accord amongst the leading monetary powers of the world to use both silver and gold on a fixed ratio, making both equally legal tenders, and giving both metals free coinage, such as existed in France and the States of the Latin Union from 1803 to 1872. The equilibrium which that free coinage provided served this country most usefully. The free mint or coinage was now done away with, and it was necessary to restore it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith said that a mixed committee, consisting of a number of persons holding different opinions, and that might be called fairly representative of the most intelligent people in the town, had been formed in Liverpool, and had adopted the following resolution:—"1. That the recent shrinkage in value of the world's silver money, measured in gold, is very large, and there is every reason to fear that with the prospect before us the depreciation will continue to increase. 2. That there has been besides much diminution in the value of investments of English capital in the public funds, railways, &c., of silver-using countries. 3. That we are now compelled to look upon the silver of the world as in large measure cut off from its previous sphere of usefulness as one of the two agents for the liquidation of International indebtedness. 4. That the serious diminution of the world's money caused by the disuse of silver may in the future lead to frequent panics, through the inadequate supply of gold for the world's wants. 5. That the uncertainty regarding the course of exchanges in the future largely prevents the further investment of English capital in the public funds of silver-using countries, or in railways and industrial enterprises. 6. That the friction and harassment now attending business with silver-using countries, as India, China, Java, Austria, Chili, Mexico, and others, naturally lead merchants to curtail their operations in the export of our manufactured goods, and to restrict the employment of English capital in such business. 7. That this is a most serious question for India, which many believe to be so impoverished as not to be able to bear increased taxation. 8. That the depreciation of silver seriously affects the finances of silver-using States, leading to increased taxation, and that such increased taxation on English products and manufactures naturally diminishes their consumption." He enlarged upon the several reasons, and urged the desirableness of giving to silver a fixed value.

Mr. Mitchell inquired how the fixed relation between the two metals was to be maintained. Gold and silver always fall in value more or less.

Mr. Cooke replied that there would be no variation, nor could there possibly be any, because it would be established by law that there should be none. If the Governments of large commercial countries would agree to connect the value of silver and gold by an indissoluble tie there could never be any variation between the two metals. He anticipated that the system advocated by himself and colleagues would in no way interfere with the ordinary commercial operations of the country. The action of the German Government in regard to this question had been very injurious to commercial interests. Having conquered France and become the greatest military Power in the world, as some asserted the German nation thought they would be behind no other country in anything else, and therefore they resorted to this gold system without considering what would be the effect of it. The effect of it had been to dissolve that approximate tie which there was of 15½ to 1, and to demonetise half the money of the world. This had been, he believed, the general cause of the depression now existing. Various other reasons had been assigned for the distress. It had been said that the duties levied upon our goods by foreign countries was the main cause, but the answer to that was that all countries were equally depressed. They were all agreed on that point, and therefore there must be some general cause, which it was their duty to endeavour to seek out. In former years distress was occasioned by the manias for railways and joint-stock companies. In those cases, however, the money was only diverted from the ordinary course, whereas at the present time the evil was brought about by an absolute diminution of the purchasing power of the world. He held that it was the duty of all commercial bodies to consider these matters very seriously and then put them before the Government in such a form as would most likeley lead to action.

Mr. H. M. Steinthal called attention to the loss sustained by England in connection with foreign loans, and invited an expression of opinion as to how far it was affected by the fall in the value of silver.

Mr. Watson criticised the statements which had been made, and contended that the system suggested by the deputation would fail to produce the beneficial results which has been mentioned as likely to accrue therefrom. Mr. Smith had said they had lost by their investments in India and in consequence of the fall in the value of silver. That depended on the nature of the property in which the money had been invested. If they had invested on mortgages of the Indian Government they had lost, but if their investments were in canals, railways, or mills, or anything else, the property had not fallen. It was the silver that had fallen, the property remained, and if the silver fell the property rose. He had hesitated to touch this question because, as a distinguished speaker had said, it was a question which, if it did not find a man insane, he would be so when it left him off. (Laughter.) Although differing from the gentlemen who had spoken on this subject, theirs was the most reasonable view upon it he had ever heard. It seemed to him, however, that they all laboured under this one fault, that they were attempting to give an artificial value to a commodity which it did not possess. He thought they had very much over-stated the loss and disadvantage to all countries in the world from the fall in the value of silver. He considered, moreover, that they should keep clearly before them this great doctrine, which was laid down by every economist, that trade in reality and in the end was a system of barter, and that money was a mere instrument by which that barter was effected. Therefore, it mattered very little to trade whether a money standard happened to be high or low. He argued that a depreciation in any particular currency did not affect trade. It did not during the time of the American war, and so it always was; they got the same trade whether there was a depressed note or gold currency. With reference to the value of silver in India, he did not care two straws whether the rupee was worth two shillings or two pence; it would be the same in the end, although it might have a temporary effect. But apart from the effects of a demonetisation of silver on trade, and on the trade between England and India, what would be its effect on the Indian Government? He did not believe that in the end the Indian Government would suffer whether the rupee was worth two shillings or two pence. In his opinion it would matter very little in the end whatever the value was.

Mr. G. Lord asked what would be the result if one of the nations that were to be asked to enter into the proposed compact were to afterwards break away from it. He quite agreed with Mr. Smith that the fall in the value of silver was owing not to the increased output of the mines but to the extraneous supply from Germany. We had suffered from the course which the German Government thought fit to adopt, and he asked, were they to artificially raise the value of silver, and subject themselves to the difficulties which would be occasioned if any of the nations entering into the compact conceived it to be to its interest to depart from it. He had not sufficient confidence in individuals or nations to become himself, or to recommend that this country should become, a party to any such artificial agreement as that which was suggested, because he thought that the value of silver as it now stood was more likely to be something like steady than it would be if they restored it to the value which it possessed some years ago. What they wanted was stability, not a high value and his opinion was that to restore silver to its former value by an artificial process would not be to the advantage of this country.

Mr J. Garnett remarked that the question was the desirableness of having a fixed value for money. If the value of silver were fixed merchants would know what they were doing, and he thought that could only be done by having a bi-metallic currency.

Mr. Hartley combated the statement of Mr. Watson that it mattered not what the price of silver was, and generally supported the views enunciated by the deputation.

After a few remarks from Mr. Raynsford Jackson and Mr. J. A. Beith, Mr. Smith and Mr. Williamson briefly noticed the points which had been raised in the discussion. They denied that the proposed arrangement would be artificial. With reference to the suggestion that one of the countries might break faith with the rest, it was admitted that such a thing would prove very awkward. At the same time, it was urged that such a contingency was extremely unlikely to arise.

On the motion of Mr. S. Ogden, seconded by Mr. Lord, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the deputation for their attendance, after which the meeting terminated.

IN a recent interesting paper on subject, the M. Bertillon comments on the fact that all the effort of the French agricultural population, the thrifty *bourgeoisie*, is applied to forming and amassing capital. Germany, on the other hand, seems to have more aptitude for producing men, a race of warriors "apt to seize with strong hand capital already formed." The German Empire counts at present more than 40 million inhabitants, and has a general natality of 40 per annum and per 1,000, giving annually 1,600,000 live births. But if she were limited to the French, small natality of 26 instead of 40, she would count only 1,040,000 live births annually. Thus compared with France, Germany rears an annual excess of 560,000 children over what French natality would give, and this excess produces annually, according to tables of mortality, about 343,500 adults of 20 years of age. But, on the other hand, if we take as base what a man costs to bring up, it appears from various calculations that we must estimate at not less than 4,000f, the value of an adult of 20 years of age, Then 4,000f + 343,500 = 1,376,000,000f. This is the annual sum which the excess of German natality over the French costs. A like calculation made for France shows that she would have to expend annually 1,240,000,000f. to bring up the 500,000 infants that are wanting to equal the German natality which would become 310,000 young people of 20 years of age. Thus France capitalized a milliard and a quarter to the detriment of its posterity, and Germany pays more than a milliard and a third for its own multiplication.

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.